

SHAW IN CABINET.

TO SUCCEED GAGE AS HEAD OF TREASURY.

Iowa's Governor Accepts the Portfolio Offered by President Roosevelt—Secretary Wilson Is Not to Be Displaced Because of the Selection.

Gov. Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa has formally accepted the offer made to him to become Secretary of the Treasury and the fact was officially announced Wednesday night at the White House. The understanding is that Gov. Shaw will take charge of the Treasury Department as soon as he can relieve himself of his official business in Iowa. As nearly as can be learned he will go to Washington in January and Secretary Gage is arranging his affairs to be able to leave at any time before Feb. 1.

In announcing the acceptance of Gov. Shaw it was officially stated also that this appointment would in no way interfere with the retention in the cabinet of Secretary Wilson. It is known that President Roosevelt has a high regard for the Secretary of Agriculture, who has made a greater record than any one in the history of that office since it was established in 1880, not even excepting the famous "Jerry" Rusk of Wisconsin.

The announcement at the White House that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is to remain in charge of his department and that his relations to the administration are not at all affected by the selection of another cabinet officer from Iowa, seems to be well received throughout the country. Mr. Wilson is known far and wide as the most successful and progressive head of the Agricultural Department has ever known. President Roosevelt has been greatly impressed with the many evidences of Mr. Wilson's usefulness, and despite a difference of opinion between them as to the Cuban reciprocity question, the President and the Secretary are on the best of terms.

In selecting Gov. Shaw, President Roosevelt did so without consulting any one. He has known him for many years, having campaigned in the West with him on several occasions. The Governor is one of the original gold standard men of the West, and, long before the single standard became an emphatic issue, he was making speeches for it. Several times he went as far East as the New England States, urging the single standard as the measure of value.

Although only 53 years old, he has been prominent in politics for more than a fifth of a century. He removed to Iowa early in his life and has been actively identified with the affairs of his State for many years. He is now concluding his second term as Governor and, it is said, could have been renominated for a third had he sought a re-election.

When President McKinley declared against a third term Shaw was mentioned as a presidential possibility by Senator Allison and other Iowans. He is a banker of considerable local distinction and a lawyer of no mean repute.

BEGAN LIFE HUMBLE.

Clement Studebaker was a type of the self-made man.

Clement Studebaker, who died in South Bend, Ind., recently, was a type of the self-made man, beginning his business life on the modest capital of \$25 and credulously building upward until the wagon manufacturing plant, of which he was the head, had grown to mammoth proportions.

Mr. Studebaker died leaving an ample fortune and a flourishing business. He was during his life a delegate to several Republican national conventions, a commissioner to the Paris Exposition, member of the Pan-American Congress and president of the Chautauque Assembly of New York.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

INSANE INDIANS.



Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin has been selected by President Roosevelt to succeed Postmaster General Smith, who resigned. Mr. Payne is a resident of Milwaukee, where he was postmaster for ten years. He has been a member of the Republican national committee since 1880. He is president of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company and of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, and was receiver for the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1893 and 1894.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA, OF GREAT BRITAIN, REPORTED SERIOUSLY ILL.

Civilization Spreads Another Grave Malady Among the Red Men. It is expected that within six months the National Indian Insane Asylum, just completed in Canton, S. D., will be taxed to its utmost capacity. Insanity among the Indians is growing, most cases having resulted from religious fanaticism. They are naturally superstitious and habitually work themselves into frenzies by their ghost dances and other weird ceremonies. As these feeble-minded men receive little or no attention from their relatives or tribesmen, Senator Pettigrew took the matter in hand and after asking for an appropriation of \$45,000 in 1890, which was later increased to \$60,000, he had plans drawn and immediately commenced construction.

It is a peculiar but significant fact that there was practically no insanity among Indians until their association with the whites. As it is, a very large percentage of cases are found among the half-breeds. This is entirely consistent with the criminal records, which show that the half-breeds, instead of being bettered by the introduction of white blood, seem to rather combine the qualities of the two races. Even the insanity cases among the full-bloods are shown by their malady to be the indirect result of the supremacy of the paleface. According to this it is a fact that as civilization grows among the Indians the number of patients will increase.

The structure is a handsome one, even for the government. Pressed brick and white stone were used exclusively and the roofing is of slate. The building is in the form of a Maltese cross, 104 feet long and 144 feet wide in the center and will accommodate about 75 patients. There are now at the national asylum in Washington eight or nine insane Indians, and there is illustrated among these the different types of insanity as well as the degrees of Indian blood among the patients.

GROWING MACARONI WHEAT.

Great Northwest Equals Italy in Producing This Variety. Macaroni wheat, as good as that of Italy, has been grown in the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska. So successful have been government tests that American manufacturers are offering No. 2 northern wheat for wild goose macaroni wheat, which was formerly invariably rejected. It has been the theory of the millers that these wheats contain gluten in too large quantities for making good bread. It is also difficult to mill, because of the hard grain, and its flour has been found gritty and too coarse to compete with that of other wheats.

Macaroni wheats differ radically from the ordinary bread wheats and in the field look more like barley than wheat. The thorough establishment of this industry will do much for the semi-arid plains. A million or more of acres can thus be given to profitable wheat raising which, on account of drought, has heretofore been entirely idle or less profitably employed. The farmers of the West and Northwest are awakening to the importance of this industry and are loading lots of macaroni wheat in demand for seed next year. The official tests showed a yield of one-third to one-half more per acre than any other wheats grown side by side with them, and in 1900, when other wheats were almost a complete failure in the Dakotas, the macaroni varieties produced a good yield of grain of excellent quality.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

A postoffice has been established at Pama, Kan., with Rosa Weber as postmistress.

James R. Coleman, a railroad engineer, was found in his bed in Marion, Ohio, frozen to death.

WOOL AND TARIFF.

NO CHANGE IN DUTY SCHEDULES IS DESIRABLE.

Unstable Conditions Are Injurious Alike to the Manufacturers and to the American Sheep and Wool Growing Interests.

Most opportune is the publication of the year's domestic wool clip by Mr. S. N. D. North of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Reciprocity schemes and methods for the benefit of one industry at the expense of others have thrown upon Congress, an avalanche of literature, and some of the recommendations indicate that selfish constituents are willing to sacrifice the sheep raisers if they can thereby secure personal profit. That no change is desirable in the tariff on wool will appear obvious after a little study of experiences in this industry under the last three revenue bills. During the wise operations of the McKinley law domestic ranches increased and the home production of wool rose to 348,538,338 pounds in 1893, while imports were but 55,152,585 pounds. Immediately after the enactment of the Wilson bill foreign wool was thrown upon this market in such abundance that imports rose to 350,832,026 pounds in one year, an increase of 536 per cent over the receipts from abroad under the protective tariff, and exceeding even the high record of domestic yield. Meanwhile the home grower found no profit in competing with Australian and other cheaply raised wool, so that sheep were sold for mutton, and investors in the industry lost large sums of money. The annual yield in the United States steadily decreased until only 250,153,251 pounds were clipped in 1897. With the resumption of a reasonable barrier against outside producers there came a renewal of domestic interest in this crop, and each year brought a larger total, until the report just issued shows a clip of 302,502,328 pounds.

The question of prices has been the most remarkable feature of the situation, although less bewildering when studied in connection with the records of imports and general business conditions. According to the circular of Coates Brothers, one hundred grades of domestic wool averaged 22.78 cents a pound on May 1, 1892, when the country was prosperous under a sound tariff law and woolen mills were actively engaged. By Sept. 1, 1896, the full effect of free trade was being felt, and the same grades of wool averaged 12.22 cents a pound. This fall of 46 per cent in price was not only due to the competition of outside production, but also to the disastrous condition of all industries and business under low tariffs, which rendered the wage earners unable to purchase freely of warm clothing. With the reversal of tariff policy and restoration of a duty on wool there came prompt recovery in this business, together with such confidence that the speculative influence became prominent. Despite large stocks there was inflation of prices, and in December, 1899, the average price was 24.70 cents, nearly two cents higher than in 1892. That the advance was obtained too rapidly has since appeared in the reaction to 17.00 cents, July 1, 1901. Numerous and heavy failures were precipitated by these erratic fluctuations, not only among growers, but dealers and manufacturers. Mistakes must of necessity follow unstable conditions, and these irregularities are directly traceable to tinkering with the tariff.

It is not difficult to understand why the recovery in all departments of this industry has been slow, and only within the last few months have distinctly satisfactory conditions prevailed. In addition to the enormous quantity of woolen goods of all kinds that were accumulated by importers, the receipts of raw wool from abroad during the three years ending July 1, 1897, amounted to 787,797,405 pounds. No amount of prosperity could absorb this enormous stock in a short time, and it was a short-sighted policy that permitted the violent advance of prices, which was naturally followed by severe reaction. Even after the flood of cheap foreign wool had subsided, home producers and holders of domestic wool made the mistake of inflating quotations all out of proportion to the gains made in prices for the finished products. Consumptive demand, it is true, was greatly increased by the healthy tone of all business, but the rise in price of woolen goods was slow. Manufacturers were compelled to resort to the usual method under the circumstances, which was a reduction in quality. Shoddy and cheap substitutes were used, while adulteration with cotton was general. Ultimately the lack of orders produced a salutary effect on the wool market, and prices were brought down to a point where the mills could do business at a profit. Within a very short time the situation had developed signs of an encouraging nature, and a slight recovery in prices was recorded. Manufacturers have orders awaiting full occupation of mills until well into next year, and within a few weeks their purchases of raw material in the Boston market established a new record for a single week's transactions, while the resulting movement also produced the largest week's shipments. At the same time there is every evidence that supplies will be ample for all needs until the next clip begins, for Mr. North's report places the stock at 650,054,842 pounds.

In the light of these facts it must be seen that this industry is in no condition for a revival of revenue changes,

even if special advantages might accrue to some other industry by reciprocal arrangements. Every State and Territory in the Union has a share in the raising of sheep. Even little Rhode Island is officially credited with over 10,000 head, while half a dozen States average about three million each. Struggling against greater disadvantages than any other industry, at last wool and woolens appear to have attained a sound position, and capital no longer hesitates to lend its aid to further expansion. At such times it is impossible to overestimate the harm that might be done by disturbing the situation in regard to customs duties. —American Economist.

This Nation's Balance Sheet. The season is at hand when a business man compares income and expenditure and strikes a balance. It is fitting now for the American people to do the same.

In the last three and one-half years we have extended our national business. We have fought a foreign war and put down an insurrection. We have added Porto Rico, the Philippines, some smaller islands, and virtually Cuba to the area for which we are financially responsible. Aside from any question of moral obligations thus incurred, what is our financial standing now as compared with three and one-half years ago?

On April 1, 1898, our national debt was \$417,366,680, and our cash on hand, or working balance, was \$226,108,944. The Spanish war increased our debt on Nov. 1, 1899, to \$1,046,043,020, but on Nov. 15, 1901, we had reduced it by \$92,021,870, or to \$954,021,150. Nor was this all the saving, for we had also cut off \$54,548,424 interest which we would have paid in the next seven years had we not reduced our debt.

Our interest charge has been reduced from \$40,347,884 to \$28,471,228 annually. Our decrease of liabilities from Nov. 1, 1899, to Nov. 15, 1901, including interest saved, was really \$145,570,294, while our cash on hand, or working balance, was then \$222,514,732.

Nor has this decrease of liabilities and increase of assets been obtained by placing heavy burdens on the people. In fact, no one to day dreams of increasing taxes, notwithstanding the enlargement of our national business. Our income is more than sufficient for our needs, and the only question is whether we shall reduce taxes and thus reduce our debt more slowly, or keep up taxes and reduce our debt more rapidly. Furthermore, we are the only great nation that is not increasing either debts or taxes or both.

As the American people look at their national balance sheet and see their liabilities being reduced at the rate of \$46,000,000 a year (nominal) and \$73,000,000 a year (actual), counting interest saved, and note that this has been accomplished in the face of foreign war, insurrection, and considerable extension of business, and compare their condition with that of other nations, they have every reason to be satisfied with the policies and the management that have produced these results. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

And the "Horrid Man" Fleed.

He was a Columbia man and she was a Barnard girl. Chance sent them down town side by side in an Amsterdam avenue car. He was big and good looking, and dressed in typically collegian style. She was quite pretty and refuted the aphorism that there are pretty girls and girls who go to Barnard.

She was writing vigorously in a blue and white notebook, and he kept trying to see what she was writing by peering over her shoulder. She seemed not to mind at first, for apparently she thought him rather nice. Gradually he became more flirtatious and more curious. Suddenly she lifted her paper so he saw quite plainly that she was writing to a girl friend.

"There is," she wrote, "a horrid man staring over my shoulder at every word I write."

He started, but she didn't act as if she thought he saw, so he continued unabashed. Then he read:

"Don't you think you have read all you really need to of this letter, Mr. Mun?"

"He took over my glance at her," says the New York Times, and fled hastily from the car, while she erased her last sentence and serenely continued her missive.

Significant. Ottinger—I do not understand the significance of the private signal you fly over your nuptial launch.

Henriques (working over nuptial engine, heatedly)—The white polka dots on the blue background represent an indefinite number of drops of perspiration rampant in an atmosphere blue with profanity. My wife suggested it after watching me start the engine a few times. —Brooklyn Eagle.

Truthful. She—Oh, Dr. Pillsbury, I am so anxious about poor Mrs. Perkins. She is in her illness, is she not?

Dr. Pillsbury—She was, but I have left off attending her for the present.

She—Oh, that's good. She is out of danger then. —London Punch.

Innocent of Poker. "Henry, isn't your club heated?" "Why, certainly, my dear."

"Then how is it that I heard you mumbling in your dreams about 'cold feet in a freeze-out'?"

In seventy-nine separate and distinct national cemeteries the bodies of nearly 200,000 soldiers who died during the Civil War are interred. Some of the cemeteries contain each a silent army of over 10,000 soldiers, in serried ranks, marked by the white head-stones, on nearly half of which is inscribed "Unknown."

MISS SARTORIS ENGAGED AGAIN.



Miss Vivian Sartoris, the beautiful granddaughter of Gen. Grant, is said, on high authority, to be now engaged to Morton Nichols of New York. There is a long story in this simple announcement. Miss Vivian Sartoris has been engaged before. She has even been engaged to Morton Nichols before. Although Vivian Sartoris has had an English father and an English training, she has been affectionately appropriated by her mother's country, and has fallen heir to the almost idolatrous devotion which was formerly offered to Gen. Grant's Nellie, the "Daughter of the Nation." She was engaged to Mr. Nichols, who is a member of J. Pierpont Morgan's firm, when she met Archibald Balfour, a fine young Englishman. In a week she had broken her Nichols engagement and had promised to become Mrs. Balfour. Last July the wedding invitations were recalled. Now Mr. Nichols has been restored to the throne in her heart.

WILL PREVENT TYPHOID FEVER.

Prof. Novy of Ann Arbor Discovers a Wonderful Antiseptic.

Prof. F. G. Novy of the University of Michigan has discovered a new disinfectant, which, it is asserted, will prevent all intestinal diseases such as Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever and dysentery. "Benzozon" is the name of the new antiseptic, which, its discoverer and others who have seen it tested declare will revolutionize the treatment of certain diseases.

An absolute intestinal disinfectant and antiseptic is the way the new-found preparation is described, and its effects upon the students of the University of Michigan have been truly wonderful. The students offered themselves as "subjects" upon whom the experiments might be made. After a week of constant analysis, during which they had nothing to eat and only sterilized milk to drink, the announcement is made officially that success attended the trials and a new weapon is given man to combat diseases.

Dr. Novy's "benzozon," it is asserted, does what the healthy system does. It prevents the bodily poisons from developing disease. In time of susceptibility to these diseases it is a substitute for the bodily action and removes the cause of diseases.

OPERATION ON ALGER.

Extreme Measures Taken to Relieve the General.

An operation was performed at Detroit upon Gen. R. A. Alger, who for some time has been suffering from gallstones. The patient bore the ordeal well and rallied from the shock. Fear was felt as to the general's ability to undergo the operation, but the malady had reached such a stage that drastic measures were deemed necessary. His physicians on the day following the operation agreed that he had an even chance to recover. The general was on the operating table an hour and a quarter. Six hundred newspapers contributed to the purchase of a floral tribute to be sent to him. Every Christmas for twenty years Gen. Alger has bought a suit of clothes for every newspaper in Detroit.

Dawson advises tell of a great stampede that is going on to Mayo creek, in the Stewarts River district.

The jury in the trial of Claude Moore for the murder of C. L. Wilberger, at Winfield, Kan., found him guilty of murder in the second degree.

The Holland government has refused the request of Socialist numbers to take any action in regard to the Boer concentration camps in South Africa.

The immigration restriction bill, which excludes from Australia all persons who cannot speak a European language, has passed the commonwealth senate.

The committee on press and publicity of the World's Fair says that more than 100 national conventions have been secured for St. Louis, to be held during the summer of 1903.

The Supreme Court of the Philippines has decided that Patterson, the English secretary of Sisto, London, may be deported. He will be sent from Manila on account of his connection with the insurgents.

Enlisted men in the regular army are not barred from membership in the A. O. U. W. order, according to a ruling just made by Senator George H. Lamb, grand master workman of the Kansas A. O. U. W.

A switch engine, sent out from Wagner, I. T., to help a crippled engine, jumped the track a few miles from that town and killed Engineer J. L. Hutchinson and Brakenham Johnson.

In the trial of Tom Powers and Bert Casey, charged with the murder of William Chouteau, near Paul's Valley, I. T., the jury disagreed and has been discharged. The trial consumed a week.

The Kansas State Board of Charities rejected all bids for supplying flour to the State institutions for the coming six months on account of the big advance in price over the bids of six months ago.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Pastor, A. Orrell. Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday evening.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Culbert, Pastor. Preaching, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Praying meeting, 7:30 p. m. every Sunday. Praying meeting every Wednesday evening.  
DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. V. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.  
ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.  
GRAYLING LODGE, No. 355, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. J. F. Hox, Secretary.  
MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month at 7 p. m. A. H. Wisner, Post Com. J. J. Coveny, Adjutant.  
WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 102, meets on Tuesday and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. C. Dickhoff, President. Julia Forrester, Sec.  
GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 124—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. A. Taylor, Sec.  
GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127—Meets every Tuesday evening. HENRY TRUCKLEY, N. G.  
M. E. SIMPSON, Sec.  
BUILDER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. Hall. H. Doughterty, Captain. F. D. Hughes, Adjutant.  
CRAWFORD TENT, E. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLLIN, Com.  
GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STARS, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. Mrs. F. Naeim, W. M.  
MISS ETTA COVENTRY, Sec.  
COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. E. Sparks, G. R.  
B. MATSON, R. S.  
CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 890, L. O. T. M.—Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. George Dyer, Lady Com.  
Mrs. I. L. Jones, Record Keeper.  
REGULAR CONVOCACTION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall, the first and third Wednesday of each month. A. McClain, K. of P.  
GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 18, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MARILDA SMITH, President. EFFIE LIGGTON, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bank of Grayling

SUCCESSOR TO

Crawford Co. Exchange Bank

MARIUS HANSON,

PROPRIETOR,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Interest paid on certificates of deposits. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m. evenings.

Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Lands Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Office in Corner Building, 2d floor GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER,

Attorney at Law and Notary.

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Collections, conveying, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsula avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Advertisement.

If you put a sign over your door, you are an advertiser.

The sign is intended to advertise your business to the passer-by.

An advertisement is a reliable paper in many thousand ways spread over many miles.

You can't carry every body over your sign, but the Newspaper can carry your sign everywhere.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## ODD CHRISTMAS BOX.

### FARMERS' SONS TREATED TO A HOLIDAY SURPRISE.

Mutilated Cadaver Is Found Enclosed Instead of the Expected Toys—Body of Murdered Mine Manager Found at Bottom of Shaft.

The citizens in and about Bowers, Ind., were excited the other day over a ghastly Christmas box sent home by Charles Campbell, a farmer. Mr. Campbell has been on a visit in Dakota for some weeks, and before he left home he instructed his two small boys to open the Christmas box he expected to receive. A box was received and delivered at the Campbell home. The boys opened the box and found that it contained the body of a woman. The limbs and arms had been severed close to the body to allow it to be crowded into the box. It was learned that the package had been misdirected and that the body belonged to Dr. Campbell of Lafayette, Ind., who procured it at a medical college at Indianapolis, Ind., and was shipping it home for dissection. He was able to convince the officials that everything was regular. Dr. Campbell claimed the body and took it to Lafayette.

### FOUR DIE IN WRECK.

#### Crash on Chicago and Northwestern Is Disastrous to Life.

Four persons are dead, three others seriously wounded and twenty-two scalped, cut and bruised as the result of a collision seen after daylight Sunday morning on the main line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway at Malta, Ill. Two locomotives, two sleepers, two passenger cars and eight freight cars, filled with oats and corn were entirely demolished, and nearly the whole of the woodwork of the wreckage was consumed by fire within half an hour after the accident occurred. The wreck was one of the most serious that have occurred on the Northwestern road for several years. It was caused by a seemingly unaccountable error that brought a freight train from a siding on to the main track at the moment when the accommodation passenger train No. 6, eastbound, flew past the little depot at a rate of forty-two miles an hour.

### MINE MANAGER IS MURDERED.

#### Body Is Found at the Bottom of Shaft in Cripple Creek.

Martin Gleason, 50 years old, superintendent of the Wild Horse, Dutton and Deadwood mines at Cripple Creek, was found dead at the bottom of the Kalama shaft, 500 feet below the surface of the ground. The ground around the mouth of the shaft bore marks of a struggle and it is evident that Gleason was murdered, although no motive for the crime is known. Gleason disappeared the previous day.

### POLICE FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

#### Capture Two Who Secure \$600 from a Man at Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

Masked robbers entered the home of Thomas Y. Ingling, a butcher at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and forced him at the point of a revolver to give up \$600. Later the police had a battle with two of the robbers, who were captured after a lively exchange of shots at close range. The men gave their names as James Elliott, alias Taylor, of Chicago and Harry Hoyt of Wheeling. Four of the robbers escaped.

### Mad Love Leads to Death.

Robert McElfresh, who recently went to St. Joseph, Mo., from Chicago and entered the employ of Swift & Co. as a clerk in the general office, was found dead in a cell at the police station from the effects of morphine poisoning. He had taken the drug some time after his arrest on a charge of disturbing the peace of a young woman with whom he was madly infatuated.

### Cage in Mine Shaft Falls.

At shaft No. 1 of the McAlester Coal Company, Hartshorn, I. T., while the cage was ascending with eight men it jumped its guideways about 100 feet from the bottom of the shaft. Six of the eight men were killed. They were caught between the cage and the buntlines, and their bodies dropped to the bottom of the shaft.

### Adirondacks Lose 7,500 Deer.

The New York State forest, fish and game commission reports that the Adirondacks carried 1,286 deer during the last season. This is believed to indicate that 6,500 deer were killed in that section during the year.

### Let Children See the Hanging.

At Trenton, N. J., several hundred children had the opportunity to see the hanging of the negro Robert Henson, who murdered Mary Van Lieu and her child and then burned the home to cover up the crime. The hanging took place in the yard of the Mercer jail.

### New Judge for Philippines.

D. S. Ambler of Salem, Ohio, has been appointed a federal judge in the Philippine Islands. He will leave for the islands the latter part of March, going first to Subi, but later will be stationed at Manila.

### Clew in Fly-Rogers Affair.

An Evanson detective, aided by a dog, has found the clothing discarded by Miss Florence Ely and her nephew, Frank Rogers, on the day of their disappearance.

### Wrecked by Wind and Sand.

A terrific sandstorm raged all over southern California, unroofing buildings, devastating orange groves, breaking windows, and in many cities bringing traffic almost to a standstill. The principal sufferers were Cotton, Pomona, San Bernardino and Santa Ana.

### Two Killed by Gunfire.

Charles McKnight, a feroceous, shot and killed William Sims, a saloonkeeper, and a boy named Hesterford in a gambling room at Shawnee, Ok. McKnight and Sims had quarreled.

### Killed by Electric Current.

D. P. Wheeler, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Akron, Ohio, was found dead in front of the vault in the bank. He had been killed by an electric shock through handling a socket of an incandescent lamp and opening the vault door at the same time, thus forming a fatal current.

### Riot at the Presidio.

Soldiers at the Presidio, San Francisco, engaged in a riot growing out of a stabbing and fought with the police who attempted to make arrests. Six officers were injured and sixteen soldiers arrested.

## DIG PAPER PLANT DESTROYED.

### Champion Coated Paper Works at Hamilton, Ohio, Burned.

At Hamilton, Ohio, fire in the Champion coated paper works caused a loss of from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. It was the largest plant of the kind in the United States and employed over 400 persons. A stock of \$250,000 worth of coated book and magazine paper was wholly destroyed. There was also a loss of a great quantity of valuable machinery. The fire was caused by the explosion of a can of gasoline in the hands of John Kopp, who was using it for cleaning some portion of the machinery. Kopp was severely burned. The plant is owned by a company of which Peter G. Thompson of College Hill is the largest stockholder. The company has just completed a \$750,000 pressed brick building, which the directors expect to occupy. The capital stock of the company is \$1,500,000, but its stock is held at a much higher figure.

### BOLD WORK OF ROBBERS.

#### Battle with Watchmen, Overpower Them and Then Blow Safe.

After assaulting, overpowering and gagging two watchmen, ten burglars who forced their way into the building of the Chicago Wrecking Company, thirty-fifth and Iron streets, Chicago, robbed their victims of their valuables, ascended a stairway leading to the offices of the company, and with the aid of dynamite wrecked the safe. Then they made their escape after rilling the contents of the heavy iron compartment, securing every thing of value. The robbery occurred shortly after 11 o'clock Sunday night. Some three hours later one of the watchmen dragged himself up the stairway to the offices of the company and turned in a still alarm of fire. Firemen who responded released the watchmen. The safe contained a considerable sum of currency which was appropriated by the criminals.

### STRAL PAY OF HUNDREDS.

#### Kansas Robbers Take \$1,800 Divided Into Envelopes for Employees.

Two masked men the other evening held up and robbed the Abernathy Pure and Clean Laundry, 1001 E. 10th street, Kansas City, Mo. The robbers, who were armed with pistols and a sawed-off shotgun, filled with oats and corn were entirely demolished, and nearly the whole of the woodwork of the wreckage was consumed by fire within half an hour after the accident occurred. The wreck was one of the most serious that have occurred on the Northwestern road for several years. It was caused by a seemingly unaccountable error that brought a freight train from a siding on to the main track at the moment when the accommodation passenger train No. 6, eastbound, flew past the little depot at a rate of forty-two miles an hour.

### INCREASE IN RAILROAD PROFITS.

#### Net Earnings Show Gain of \$35,577, 218 Over Last Year.

An increase this year of \$35,577, 218 in the net earnings of railroads operating 192,193 miles of line is shown in the preliminary report of the interstate commerce commission covering the period up to June 30 last. The total net earnings were \$555,007,024. Gross operating income was \$1,587,194,205, against \$1,487,044,814 last year. Of the earnings this year \$1,114,740,770 was from freight, and \$472,000,210 from passenger traffic. Dividends declared amounted to \$121,108,637, an increase of \$13,000,000 over last year.

### Son of Murderer Set Free.

At Butler, Mo., William Gartrell charged with complicity in the murder of D. B. Donegan, a Colorado miner, for whom crime his father, Dr. J. L. Gartrell, is under sentence of death, was released and the case against him dismissed. The testimony at the trial of Dr. Gartrell showed that the son was asleep when Donegan was killed.

### Soldiers Poisoned by Beef.

At Cheyenne, Wyo., eighty members of Company F, Eighteenth infantry, were poisoned while eating breakfast, and for a time over half of them were in danger of death. The beef was found to be tainted and was immediately removed. The surgeon examined the food served at breakfast and is of the opinion that the poison was in the beef.

### Fire Cripples Coal Mines.

The building connected with the No. 8 mine belonging to the Brazil Block Coal Company at Brazil, Ind., was destroyed by fire, incurring a loss of over \$25,000, with but \$13,000 insurance. The fire originated in the engine room. As this plant furnished power and light for two other mines several hundred persons have been thrown out of employment.

### Three Dead in Ruins.

The finding of three bodies in the ruins of a cabin in the Italian settlement at Millhook, Mo., has led the authorities to begin an investigation. It is reported that the bodies were found in the cabin before fire broke out, and that one of the bodies had a wound in the head. The other two were badly burned. The dead men were Italians.

### Killed in a Midnight Fire.

One child was burned to death, his parents were seriously injured and two other young children were slightly injured as a result of a fire at the home of James H. Connolly, 3570 Wyalusing avenue, Philadelphia.

### Rathbun Declared Guilty.

At Jeffersonville, Ind., Newell C. Rathbun was found guilty of manslaughter in connection with the death of Charles Goodman. His punishment was fixed at two to twenty-one years in the penitentiary.

### Death of William E. Channing.

William E. Channing, an author of marked originality and poetic power, publisher of nine notable volumes, died at his residence in Concord, Mass. He was the last of the brotherhood including Thoreau, Hawthorne and Emerson.

### Four Killed in a Wreck.

The local express and a working train on the Canadian Pacific Railway collided between Saint Ste. Marie, Ont., and Webwood while running at full speed. Four men were killed and several were severely injured.

### Centenarian Frozen to Death.

William Fay, who was an English soldier in the Crimean war, died at Osaage City, Kan., aged more than 100 years. Until a few weeks ago his mind was vigorous. The old man wandered away and was badly frozen.

### Strikes Gas in Minnesota.

Eugene Gardner was drilling a well on the farm of William Frank, near Pelican Rapids, Minn., when he struck a vein of gas, which came up with a terrific noise and when lighted burned to a great height.

### Four Die in Steamboat Fire.

The steamer Sun, employed in the Memphis and Fulton trade on the Mississippi, was burned to the water's edge in the harbor at Memphis and four lives were lost.

## MICHIGAN MATTERS.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

#### Land Commissioner Recommends Sale of Timber and Retention of Lands—Farmers' Cannery for Ypsilanti—Passenger Brakeman Crushed.

Land Commissioner Wilder states in view of the fact that State lands are selling at a very low figure, that Michigan should not dispose of another acre of her public domain for thirty years, and he asks why it would not be a wiser plan to hold the lands and sell the timber, as the State cannot get a cent more for the lands now than the timber is worth, and that when denuded the lands are inevitably forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes. Mr. Wilder thinks the State by this method would save the cost of obtaining tax decrees against the lands and at the same time retain possession of them in case they should prove valuable in the future.

#### Wreck of a Car Ferry.

Life savers at Ludington worked four hours Sunday morning in terrible weather to save the crew of the car ferry Muskegon of the Pere Marquette line, which was wrecked in the harbor. Thirty-three men were brought over the churning sea in the breeches buoy. Then the body of a dead man was seated in the buoy and sent ashore for burial. While entering the harbor the previous night a high southern gale the car ferry, now known as Pere Marquette 16, struck a dam, instantly demolishing its machinery and breaking the ferry in two. For a few moments scenes of horror caused by the escaping volume of steam prevailed aboard the boat. Michael Tait, a coal passer, whose home was in Chicago, was scalded to death, his body being cooked to a crisp. Two other coal passers, unknown, were also terribly burned. Many of the feed steam pipes burst. A fireman, who was on the ferry, received burns and suffered untold hardship, during the nine long hours which preceded their rescue. The accident happened at midnight, and during the remainder of the night there was neither light nor heat on the boat. Great seas rolled across the deck and the wind was bitterly cold.

#### Squeezed to Death.

George Sander, a fireman on a Northwestern passenger train, was killed at Powers. He was caught between two passenger coaches as he was coupling. The man was badly squeezed. As soon as the pressure was relieved he ran toward the depot and fell dead on the main line track. A car repairer who was near the scene reached the body just in time to prevent it from being mangled by a passenger train which was pulling into the depot. He was 18 years old and a son of T. Arnold, an Escanaba engineer.

#### Farmers to Build Canning Factory.

Farmers of the vicinity have subscribed the necessary \$11,000 worth of stock for a canning factory at Ypsilanti, and work will be begun on the plant after the holidays. The plant will be completed within ninety days from the time the construction is begun, and a force of between sixty and eighty-five persons will be at once employed. The farmers own a highly profitable creamery on the co-operative plan, and they expect to achieve the same success with the canning factory.

#### Burglars Chop Open Cash Register.

Burglars broke into the saloon of B. Cuculi at Channing and carried the cash register to a secluded place, where they chopped it open with an ax, also stolen from the saloon. They found \$100 in cash and a lot of checks. The local officers are without a clue and have little hopes of catching the burglars.

#### New Building at Ann Arbor.

At the recent meeting the board practically agreed on expending \$100,000 for a new engineering building in Ann Arbor, to meet the phenomenal growth of the department. The plans submitted called for an expenditure somewhat in excess of this and the architect was ordered to make changes accordingly.

#### Cadets Will Stop Hazing.

The cadets of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake have voluntarily adopted resolutions abolishing hazing and hazing in the future. The cadets in the school signed the resolutions, which are similar to those adopted some time ago by the cadets at West Point.

#### State News in Brief.

Pickford Methodists have dedicated their fine new church which has been erected during the past summer. Constantine will spend \$20,000 for "public improvements," presumably in the form of bonuses to new industries. Several business men of Harrisville have purchased land adjoining the railroad and will establish a grain elevator. Poultry buyers say that more turkeys were raised in Hillsdale and Lenawee counties this year than in any previous season within their memory.

#### Two Counties Will Probably Declare Their New Court Houses Early Next Summer.

The new building at Payson, Pa., and Ithaca are progressing finely, and are almost ready for the interior work. E. Weinberg and W. Houghtaling of Rose City killed what they claim was the largest deer of the season. It weighed 299 pounds dressed and its horns measured four feet and nine inches across.

#### A pea and bean picking and cleaning establishment will be instituted at Harrisville for next year's crop.

Alcona County farmers for all the peas and beans they raise. Rev. Daniel S. Bradley of Grand Rapids, it is reported, will be elected president of Iowa College at Grinnell, Rev. Mr. Bradley is a graduate of Oberlin and made a successful financial record as acting president of Yankton, S. D., College.

#### John Mack, a young Hesperia farmer, is determined to end his life.

He was married but a fortnight ago he made an ineffectual attempt on his life at a friend's house by taking an ounce of laudanum. No cause is known for his deed. This is the fourth time he has tried it.

#### St. Joseph County will probably vote upon the local option proposition at the spring election, enough signatures having been secured to the petition for the submission of the question.

Many thousands of dollars have been distributed among the farmers of Kalamazoo County for potatoes. As a consequence a big holiday trade is being done by dealers at Kalamazoo and everywhere is happy.

#### The abandoned coal mines under Selkwaing are beginning to cave in, and there is considerable anxiety on the part of the residents of the village lest they be awakened some night by tumbling down into the old workings.

#### Distemper of a malignant type is carrying off horses in San Jose County.

The plant of the Great Northern Cement Company at Baldwin is practically completed.

Those who burn wood and eat potatoes are looked upon as aristocrats in Marquette, says the Leader.

There was a big mess of cooked cabbage at Midland when a shed containing 10,000 pounds was burned.

The site has been purchased for Hancock's new theater, and work will begin at once on the construction of the building.

Sam Taylor while building a fire in R. Hoffman's restaurant at Lowell, was badly burned by kerosene, his clothing being terribly burned off.

Lewis Peltro, a Finn, recently from Finland, was instantly killed by a falling tree in camp 2 of the Haak Lumber Company, near Wolverine.

The new line of the Detroit and Mackinac Railroad from Lincoln Junction through Harrisville to Black river is completed and regular service.

The best sugar factory at Caro will be almost doubled in capacity before the campaign of 1902, and 10,000 acres of beets will be contracted for.

Twenty-seven saloons are necessary to quench the thirst of that portion of the population of Tuscola County which cannot get along with Adam's ale.

The demand for farms in San Jose County is on the steady increase. Land is plenty and prices, considering the superior quality of the soil, are very reasonable.

A project is on foot to amalgamate all the Finnish churches in the copper country into one strong body and erect a fine large church building at some convenient point.

The Citizens Telephone Company of Grand Rapids will install a machine at Belvidere, the common council having granted a 30-year franchise to the company.

Counterfeit silver dollars and half dollars are in circulation in large numbers in Presque Isle County, and it is thought that they are being made somewhere in the county.

A man who went into a store at Bay City to borrow his hand saw and left his long standing outside with no covering except that provided by nature, was arrested and fined \$3 for vagrancy.

A. P. Gale, one of the pioneers of Atlas township, was found dead in the cellar of his house, where he had gone after coal. He had lived in the township ever since boyhood, and was 62 years of age.

Elk Rapids will have a new wooden ware plant, which will be built in time to put into operation in the spring. The building will be erected by agreement turned out by the local cement factory.

Fire at Onaway destroyed the post-office, telephone exchange and the large general store of Lewis F. Lane. The telephone exchange was owned by Postmaster J. D. Clark of Onaway and Paul Hoefert of Rogers City.

Watchman Matthew Schultz left 200 feet in a Calumet and Hecla shaft at Houghton, and was severely injured. The candle in his cap, which remained lighted, set fire to his clothes and the body was burned to a crisp.

Edward Davidson of Springfield was found dead at Laporte, Ind., beside a railroad track. The appearances were all against an accident, and investigation by the police led to the arrest of three well-known young men of Laporte.

Nettie Hoose, a 16-year-old girl, drank the contents of a bottle of strychnine and while standing at a patrol box with an officer who had taken her out of a saloon a few minutes before. She died at the emergency hospital.

The chief engineer of the Pere Marquette Railroad has begun laying out the lines of the road's new depot at Bay City, and it is likely that the company will not wait for spring before breaking ground for the construction of the building.

Homer Bliss, a young farmer of Macomb County, was found guilty of murder in the second degree by a jury which has been trying his case at Mount Clemens. He was charged with the murder of his father in a quarrel last June.

Petitions are being circulated in Livingston County and will be presented to the Supervisors at their January meeting. If enough signatures are secured, asking that the local option proposition be submitted to the voters at the spring election.

George W. Larrabee, aged 7 years, died at his home in Hamburg from a paralytic stroke, caused by striking his head against a school mate's head and getting a severe blow on the temple. The accident occurred last fall and paralysis developed.

The body of Ross Allan, a 43-year-old laborer, was found in the swimming tank at the Young Men's Christian association building in Columbus. The body was found in the pool against the association rules while there was no rational attendant at hand and drowned.

The most shocking accident that ever occurred in Clark happened when a Pere Marquette passenger train struck a horse and buggy in which Mrs. E. Cross and her daughter, Mrs. A. Lohrer, were riding. Mrs. Lohrer was killed instantly and fatally injured. Mrs. Cross was also injured.

Roy Cooper, who lives in the northern part of Wayne, while hunting rabbits climbed over a fence and in doing so he put his gun over first building it by the muzzle. The trigger struck a twig and discharged the gun, the whole charge passing through the center of his right hand.

T. A. J. Cotter, manager of the Michigan branch of a New York soap house, was killed by a falling tree at Detroit. He started down a flight of stairs in the Hotel Brunswick in Detroit, and fell the entire length of the stairway, fracturing his skull on the cement floor at the bottom. He died in a half hour.

The prohibitionists and temperance workers of Genesee County have decided not to present their petitions to the Board of Supervisors during the January session, asking that the local option question be submitted to the people during the April election.

Holland may lose the shops and harness of the Grand Rapids, Holland and Lake Michigan Electric Railroad. The company contemplates removing them to Jensen, where it owns ten acres of land. If the change is made it will mean the removal of some sixty families from Holland to Jensen.

At Adrian Elmer Taylor, aged 12, returned home complaining of a toothache. He was told by his mother to put kumudina on the tooth to still the pain. Doing this, he swallowed a quantity of the drug and became unconscious. A doctor worked over him all night to no avail.

Because, as he said, he was of "no account," Matthew Thompson sent his wife and children to the city to arrange his affairs and provided for his funeral and then shot himself through the body. Deputy Sheriff Smith found him wandering about the place with the gun in his hand and a bullet in his back. The double shooting occurred in the township of Keene.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### LESSON FOR JANUARY 6.

The Promise of Power.  
Acts 1: 1-11. Memory verses, 6-8.  
Golden Text.—Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you.—Acts 1: 8.

It is a long leap from the exodus to the ascension of Christ. Twelve and a half centuries in time, and reckoning by events, a vast period embracing tremendous changes in the history of the Hebrews and of the world. During that time the Hebrews entered and settled in Canaan, lived a rude and primitive life for two centuries, enjoyed a brief period of power and splendor under David and Solomon, and for the hundred years more were ruled by kings and rebuked, guided, encouraged by prophets who revealed God's law and requirements. Then came captivity under eastern monarchs, a purifying of the nation's religion through suffering, a development of philosophy among the sages, and of apostrophe teaching about the future and the Messiah under the successors of the prophets.

One after another the great powers of the pagan world subdued and governed the brave little remnant of Judah. Against the oppressions of one of these nations a spirit of revolt flamed forth in a special war for independence under the Maccabees, but soon a selfish and corrupt hierarchy brought the nation again into subjection, until the Roman yoke was forced upon it. Scribes and priests hedged about the daily life of the people with burdensome restrictions misnamed religion, and a few fanatics suffered among a humble few. And then one night a star shone above Bethlehem, angels sang, shepherds worshipped, the Christ-child slumbered and murmured in his manger-bed. Thirty years of silence, with the nation growing weary of the burden of servitude to Rome and the priests. Then the three years ministry of Jesus the Anointed, among the humble and the afflicted, the poor and the despised, gathering to his side a multitude of curiosity seekers and a handful of half-understanding followers to whom he committed his mission. And now we come to the closing scene in his earthly career, which is likewise the first scene, in the history of the apostolic church.

The Book of Acts is rather singularly named. Instead of the Acts of the Apostles, it is some of the Acts of Peter and Paul; or, as some have suggested, the Acts of the Holy Spirit, working through these two apostles. The book is not a complete history, even in outline, of the growth of the kingdom of God during the period comprehended by its beginning and end—the mission of Jesus and the imprisonment of Paul at Rome, that is, between the dates of 30 and 62 or 63 A. D.

Acts is a literary work, a narrative, though made up from various sources. It may be divided either at the beginning of the eighth chapter, which narrates the conversion of Saul, and so introduces the great apostle to the Gentiles as a Christian leader; or at the beginning of the thirteenth chapter, where the record of his three missionary journeys begins, occupying the rest of the book. In either event our present lessons are from the first half, in which Peter and John, particularly Peter, appear as the leaders of the apostolic band.

Main Points.  
The lesson is a very familiar one, so far as the facts are concerned. It is likely that the teacher, therefore, will use a good deal of time in bridging the gap in the history, and describing the book of Acts, which we are to study for six months. In addition to this several significant things in the lesson passage must be noted:

Everywhere the resurrection of the apostles still supposed that the coming of the kingdom of God, for which they were waiting, would include a political revolution delivering the Jews from foreign rule. This is a remarkable illustration of the tenacity of the human mind in holding to a preconceived idea. Jesus said nothing in his whole ministry that warranted this notion, and yet they clung to it. It was one of the obstacles against the rapid spread of spiritual Christianity among the Jews; and doubtless one of the reasons why Jewish Christianity was relatively so weak and so soon disappeared utterly from the earth.

Jesus, and so, in introducing the distinctly forbade inquiry into such questions concerning the future, or rather assured them that the inquiry would be in vain. Here is another illustration of the tenacity of the human mind in holding to a preconceived idea, that there are devout and intelligent Christians to-day who suppose that by reading Daniel or Revelation in connection with some secret key of their own they can discover the times and the seasons which the Father hath put in his own power.

The Lord commanded a waiting for the power of the Holy Spirit in order that the apostles might become witnesses of him. Here, or in connection with the last lesson there will naturally be some discussion of what is meant by the coming of the Holy Spirit and his power. The safest guide is the sixteenth chapter of John.

With the ascension came a promise of return. "In like manner" seems to most readers to mean a visible return to an earthly abode, and the only meaning, the event is still in the future. There is a question whether the "coming" or "presence" of Christ is not a progressive process which began almost at once, manifest in some respects in the early church and at the destruction of Jerusalem; to be fully completed at some future time still to come. See Matt. 16:28, Mark 13:31, etc.

Next Lesson.—"The Promise of Power Fulfilled."—Acts 2:1-11.

Another for Pa.  
Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a step mother?

Pa.—A mother by marriage, my son.

Little Willie—Then a step ladder is a ladder by marriage, isn't it, pa?

In the Future.  
First Billionaire's Son—What did you get for your birthday?

Second Billionaire's Son—I got a railroad.

"That's nothing. I got a whole system."—Life.

Heavy Misdeeds.  
"What is this I see in the wedding expenses?" growled the sire; "a wrecking of a luck."

"Yes, father," responded the son. "You see, I married a St. Louis girl, and they persisted in throwing one of her shoes."—Chicago News.

A Hard Problem.  
First Scientist—This is a puzzling case, indeed.

Second Scientist—I should say so. Why this puzzle an amateur scientist.—Baltimore American.

## PRESIDENT TAKES ACTION.

### Rebukes General Miles and Orders His Resignation.

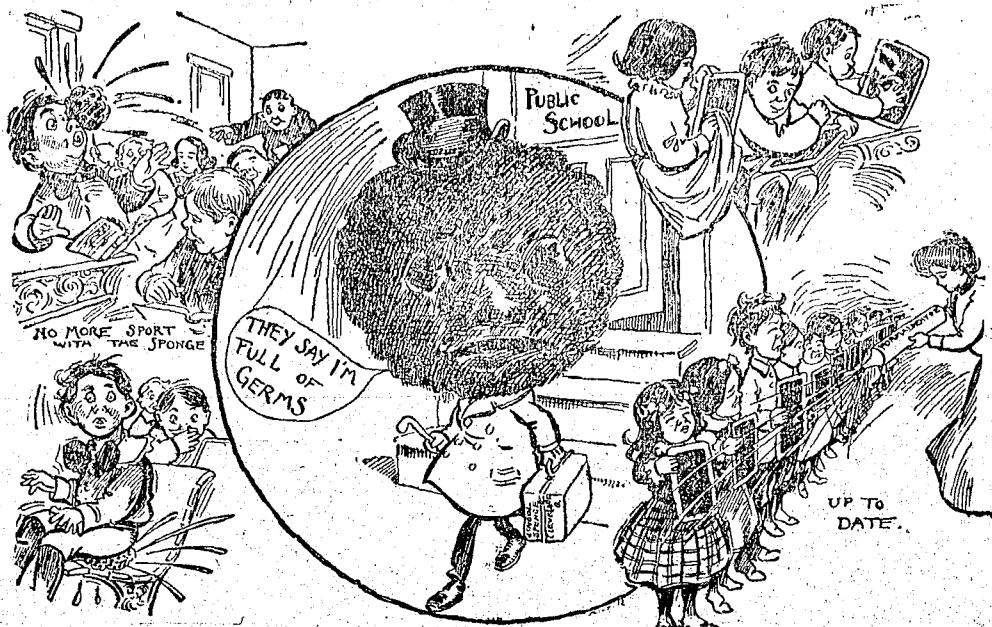
President Roosevelt on Saturday privately rebuked Gen. Nelson A. Miles for his Cincinnati interview commending the report on the Schley case. Subsequently, by the special direction of the President, Secretary of War Root sent to Gen. Miles an official letter of censure, which was given to the public by direction of the President. Secretary of War Root sent to Gen. Miles an official letter of censure, which was given to the public by direction of the President. Secretary of War Root sent to Gen. Miles an official letter of censure, which was given to the public by direction of the President.

It is a long leap from the exodus to the ascension of Christ. Twelve and a half centuries in time, and reckoning by events, a vast period embracing tremendous changes in the history of the Hebrews and of the world. During that time the Hebrews entered and settled in Canaan, lived a rude and primitive life for two centuries, enjoyed a brief period of power and splendor under David and Solomon, and for the hundred years more were ruled by kings and rebuked, guided, encouraged by prophets who revealed God's law and requirements. Then came captivity under eastern monarchs, a purifying of the nation's religion through suffering, a development of philosophy among the sages, and of apostrophe teaching about the future and the Messiah under the successors of the prophets.

One after another the great powers of the pagan world subdued and governed the brave little remnant of Jud



## THE SPONGE MAY SOON BE BARRED FROM CITY SCHOOLS.



The sponge is coming into disfavor in the St. Louis public schools. "There are excellent grounds for the objection, too," says Chief Dispensary Physician Jordan. "They are a good carrier of germs, and extremely liable to be unclean."

The make-up of the sponge shows the possibility of its retaining germs. For that reason the use of the sponge has been largely abandoned in surgery and absorbent cotton used instead. I should recommend the use of a cloth. One of the most dangerous practices in connection with the use of sponges is by children spitting upon a sponge. Diphtheria, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases may be spread by this means. Especially if the sponge were passed from one child to another. Something less expensive and oftener destroyed, like a cloth, would be less dangerous, I believe.

"The use of the sponge is passing in the public schools," stated Assistant School Superintendent Murphy. "The sponge in its very nature is uncleanly, and, of course, children cannot be made to keep them clean. For several years we have been discouraging their use."

### THE SNOWDRIFT.

When night dropped down, the fields were dark and dim,  
Storm sprites were out—we heard the north wind blow;  
Then when arose the slowly wading sun,  
Morning came mantled in a robe of snow.

White grew the landscape; every field and knoll  
Shone forth transfigured by the snow-storm's spell;  
The trees and fences stood in motley dress,  
Half dark, half whitened by this miracle.

But where the stone wall held its Parian height,  
Of snowdrift, like some Alp or Apenzine,  
We saw a sculpture man could not create,  
Smoothed off and chiseled by some touch divine.

Mute wonder of the myriad molded snow,  
Pure as the stars that sentinel the sky,  
What art could improvise and fashion so;  
Unless some godlike power sped pre-creant by!

Here plinth and cornice, architrave and frieze,  
Lift up a beauty to the day and sun,  
Amidst the silver of the tumbled trees,  
Thou never Phidias or Canova won—  
Country Life.

### A ONE-SIDED WOOLING.

He was a big-limbed, brown-faced man, and somehow he looked awkward amid the glittering artificiality of a ballroom. He was just the sort of being one associated with big game hunting and the wild regions of the earth. He seemed as much out of place at a dance as a rice pudding in a Parisian menu.

"Miss Bainbridge?"

"Mr. Carleton?"

The man's voice was apologetic, the girl's frankly amazed.

"Fancy finding you at a dance!" the girl went on, after the first flush of surprise had died a natural death.

"Yes, it's not much in my line. But the fact is, well, I came to see you."

"To see me?"

"Yes. I wanted to ask your advice on a subject that has been worrying me a great deal. You're about the only girl I know whom I thought I could tackle without fear of being laughed at. Can you give me a dance?"

Millie Bainbridge could hardly help smiling at the almost boyish manner in which the sunburnt young giant voiced his semi-apologetic avowal.

"I shall be delighted," she said, sweetly.

"What shall it be?"

"O, I don't care—I mean I do care, only I can't dance, so it can be polka, waltz, or what you will. But I know you're a good dancer, so it had better be one you don't mind sitting out."

"Shall we say number six, polka?"

Number six arrived in due course. By that time Millie was devoured with curiosity to know what Carleton could possibly want to ask her advice about. How big and handsome and frank he was! So different to the usual run of men encountered in a London ballroom.

Carleton bore his partner away in triumph to a secluded corner of the conservatory. As soon as they were seated he burst out:

"I've fallen in love, Miss Bainbridge. I've known you a good long time, and I want you to tell me how a fellow is to make sure of getting a girl to return his affection."

Millie's face went crimson. Then the color ebbed away.

"Does the girl know you are fond of her?" she said, after a slight pause.

"She hasn't an idea," answered Carleton emphatically. "And I'm such a rough sort of fellow I don't know how to begin. Supposing you were the girl,

now, how would you like the fellow you were going to marry to behave?"

"O, that is soon told," answered Millie. "In the first place he must be attentive, my knight. He must be ways courteous, always ready to interpret my every fancy. He must send me flowers and sweets, take me to theaters—"

"Must every man do that sort of thing?"

"Every man who wants to win a woman must be prepared to make sacrifices. Then my lover must study all my whims. He must be able to read me like a book, to be loving and yet masterful, manly yet tender."

Dick Carleton groaned audibly. "Then it's all up with my ever having a shot at trying to make a girl care for me. I can't do any of the things you mention. I can only be a great clumsy idiot, all right on a horse or behind a gun, but no good at making a girl happy."

"But don't be so downcast, Mr. Carleton,"



"Does the girl know you are fond of her?"

"Yes, I've only given you my view. Perhaps the other girl—"

"There is no other girl!"

Again Millie's face became scarlet.

"Why, what do you mean?" she cried.

"Well—I—O, what an ass I am! I thought I hoped perhaps you'd give me a lead. It was you I'd fallen in love with, Miss Bainbridge!"

Millie could hardly keep from bursting into a peal of merry laughter.

"Why on earth didn't you say so at once, Mr. Carleton?" she cried, roguishly.

"It would have saved such a lot of trouble. Why, there's the music for the next dance."

Carleton rose somewhat heavily.

"Ah, well, be cried. 'I've made an idiot of myself for nothing.'"

"For nothing? Am I nothing?"

The young man paused. Something in Millie's dancing eyes awoke comprehension in his mind, absolutely unused as he was to the bewitching coquettishness of the sex capricious.

"You're not laughing at me, Millie?" he asked soberly.

Millie grew grave in a moment.

"No, you dear, darling old simpleton," she answered in a voice that made Carleton's pulses quiver; "there, how does that strike you for a lead?"

And that was all Dick Carleton's wooing—Columbo Tribune.

**Proud of His Position.**

One of the Scottish regiments in South Africa has for its regimental pet a huge male ostrich, which has proved itself on several occasions a friend indeed. Its first appearance came about in this way. A party had been sent to destroy a farm house that had been the hiding place of the assassins of several of the men, and when the house had been emptied of its occupants, the horses and cattle driven off, a fearful noise was heard coming from a little

outhouse at the other end of the house. On opening the door, out stalked the huge bird quite bewildered. Some proposed shooting it, but by general consent it was to be allowed to go. It followed the party, and at once installed itself as one of them. They fed him with part of their own rations, and petted him all round. He loves to march at the head of a party of the regiment, and if the regiment is on the road he is sure to be at the head of the column.

On outpost duty he is a valuable scout, and gives timely warning of approaching danger. Twice has he saved the platoon from being cut off, and he is looked on by all as a real hero.

He had been christened by the name of "Bobs," and knows his name well. The regiment does not know what to do with him when the war is at an end, but hope to bring him home.

### IT NEEDED NO PALMIST.

An Observing Eye Could Easily Tell Some of Her Faults.

She was very young and very pretty. She was stylishly gowned and her hair was a "dream." The man who was with her evidently found no charm wanting. But the woman who sat on her other side, being an observant, critical stranger, noticed several things as the car sped on that masculine blindness failed to detect.

She noted, for instance, that the blue velvet stock about the girl's neck was pinned on. From the side on which she sat one of the pins—just the common article—was plainly visible. Then, such a little thing, but it counted so much in the other's estimation of the girl—a wire hairpin had been carelessly stuck into the golden coils of hair among the pretty ones of shell. There was a button missing from one of the gloves, too. It showed only once, when the girl happened to raise her hand, but the other woman took it in at a glance. When the girl leaned forward in her seat, moreover, this keen observer saw a part of a safety pin just visible below the narrow belt, and she knew that the smart skirt had been hastily adjusted.

Then a bit of girl's conversation floated over to her.

"Now, you know," the pretty young thing was saying earnestly to her companion, "according to the New York Times, 'I'm not a bit superstitious and I don't believe in fortune tellers or any such nonsense. But I went to one of these palmists and had my hand read the other day, just for the fun of it. And what do you think the woman told me? That I was awfully careless about my things. That I hated to mend or sew and never could keep my room in order; that I always mislaid my gloves and little odds and ends and had a time finding them when I was going out. She said I always left everything till the last moment and then rushed about and dressed in a hurry. And, do you know, it's so. That just exactly describes me. Now, don't you consider that remarkable? How on earth could she have known?"

The man seemed deeply impressed.

The other woman smiled.

**He Could Wait.**

"Here's the devil to pay," exclaimed the old man, coming in with a handful of bills.

"Don't worry about him, dear," said the wife. "He knows that you'll settle with him hereafter."—Atlanta Constitution.

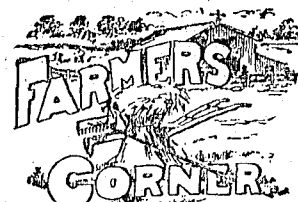
**A Freak's Failure.**

"What's the matter with the sword swallower?"

"Why, some smart person brought in a blade of grass and asked him to swallow it."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

**Warning from Insurance Men.**

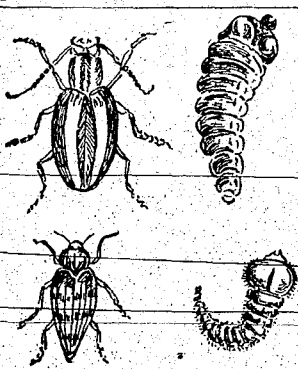
New Orleans insurance experts warn the people that the city may be burned down any time if the present careless methods of handling oil are tolerated.



**Apple Tree Borers.**

Apple growers through the country lose annually many trees from the ravages of the apple tree borer. There are two species, one of which is known as the flat-headed borer and the other the round-headed borer. Both are shown in the accompanying illustration. By taking proper precaution many apple trees could be saved if watched carefully.

All trees should be closely examined early in the fall, when the young larvae or worms, if present, may be detected by the discoloration of the bark. Which sometimes has a flattened and dried appearance. Expanding sap and the presence of sawdust-like castings give the clue to their whereabouts.



TREE BORERS AND THEIR YOUNG.

Whenever such indications are seen, the insects should be dug out with a knife or other sharp-pointed instrument. Those which have bored deeply into the wood may be reached by a sharp, stiff wire thrust into the hole. They can also be destroyed by cutting away the bark at the upper end of the chamber and pouring scalding water into the opening so that it will soak through the castings.

Among the preventive remedies, alkaline washes or solutions are probably the most useful. Soft soap made to the consistency of thick paste by the addition of a strong solution of washing soda in water, is a good formula for application. It should be painted over the bark, especially about the base of the trees and upward to the main branches. A small quantity of gas tar added to the solution will also assist in repelling the insect and will not injure the tree.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Shipping Poultry to Market.**

There are two errors most poultry shippers fall into which have considerable bearing on the results obtained. One is the use of improper crates, and the other crowding of the fowls in the crates. In the first case, sometimes the crates used are too heavy and sometimes too light. The last error is made usually by poultrymen who have been in the habit of shipping more or less crated fowls and who use light crates to save transportation charges over long distances. The heavy crates are generally used by farmers and are made of any loose material they happen to have on the farm. The crates should always be as light as it is possible, and still have it strong enough to bear rough handling, and each fowl in it should have a space equal to that required for it to turn around in comfort. If this sort of packing is done the fowls will reach the market in good condition, and there will be none smothered, as is usually the case when too many are packed in a crate. Don't ship the culls and half-starved fowls to the city market, but send only the plump birds and those in good physical condition, if you would get the highest prices.

**Winter Protection of Bee Hives.**

After the bees have stopped their fall flying the hives should be set in a row, facing south, with about six inches of space between the hives. Drive a few stakes between and in front of the hives at an angle of about forty-five degrees, so that when boards are placed across them the lower edges of the boards will rest against the hives just above the entrance. Then pack leaves over the hives and between them, doing the work thoroughly; the board will prevent the packing material from closing the entrance. Cover the leaves with straw to a considerable depth. Dig a trench along the back of the hives, forming a ridge against the hives that will shed water and keep it from getting in at the bottom of the hives. This is a very simple plan, yet gives ample protection, while, by using the board in front, the opening of the hive receives all the sunlight there may be during the winter. Should the winter be unusually severe, more straw may be added from time to time during the winter to obtain the needed warmth.

**Building a Small Ice House.**

If ice is readily obtainable during the winter, there should be a small ice house on every farm, holding enough to last through the summer. A cheap house may be built by making an excavation, in circular form, ten feet deep, walling it with brick or stone, or even heavy plank, and having the wall come up two or three feet above the surface of the ground. On this wall is built the top, which may be round or octagonal and running to a sharp point. This wooden portion may be built of rough lumber. A door is fitted in one side and around the outside the soil is mounded up under the eaves and back for several feet to form a perfect watershed. In packing the ice air must be excluded, and this rule is as applicable to an expensive ice house as to a cheap one. Sawdust is the best packing material and should be used in liberal quantities both between the cakes of ice and as a layer over the top. If the ice is properly packed it will keep well in the very inexpensive structure described.

**Grading Up the Flock.**

It does not follow that because a hen lays a goodly number of eggs she is fitted to form a portion of the foundation of the two-hundred-egg strain, for

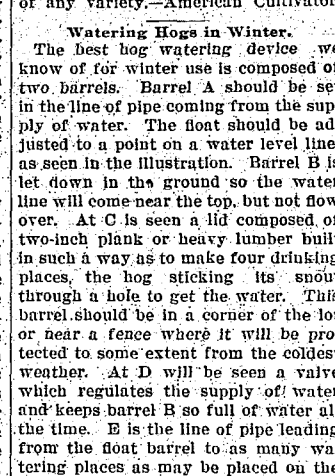
unless she has ancestry behind her and has the type fairly well developed in her, she is not likely to have progeny that will carry on her record. As a general rule, it is safe to select the large and well-matured pullets of the type as the foundation, even though they may not lay so well as the smaller fowls of the same breed, for they are closer to the type desired. In order to accomplish this grading up properly a careful record of the egg production should be kept during the winter, as well as a record of the egg formation and size, and the best of those pullets should be properly mated in the spring and the eggs from this selected lot only used for hatching. From a continuance of this selecting each season, weeding out those that fall behind the record and adding those that improve, with the mating by cocks from eggs laid by hens with equally good egg records, one will be able in two or three seasons to come very close to the two-hundred-egg strain.

**Saving Garden Seeds.**

There are many seeds that the farmer should save for himself every year. His sweet corn from the earliest ears to mature, and his field corn from the most perfect ears, straight rows and well-filled tips he can find, and if possible from stalks that have two or more ears, to induce the habit of twin-bearing stalks. These should be thoroughly dried and kept dry until wanted for planting. Rows of peas and beans should be saved expressly for seed, and not the seed taken from those that are left after picking for market. We have even let the first that dry ripen for seed, and picked them dry while picking others for table use. This we did to insure early maturity in the next crop. Cucumber, pepper, tomato, squash, pumpkin and melon, we saved seed from some of the best if not the earliest on the plants, and if we cared to save beet, carrot, turnip, cabbage or onion seed, we saved the best we had to set out in the spring for seed. The lettuce and radish go to seed the same year if left long enough. Having selected our seed and seen it thoroughly ripened, every package was carefully labeled with the name of the variety, and the smaller ones put away in a tin box, that insects might not get to them, and the larger ones in cotton bags securely tied. A few we thought we could buy cheaper than we could grow them, and better because grown in a more favorable soil or climate, but when we saved seed as we have described above, we had no running out of any variety.—American Cultivator.

**Watering Hogs in Winter.**

The best hog watering device we know of for winter use is composed of two barrels. Barrel A should be set in the line of pipe coming from the supply of water. The float should be adjusted to a point on a water level line, as seen in the illustration. Barrel B is let down in the ground so the water line will come near the top, but not flow over. At C is seen a lid composed of two-inch plank or heavy lumber built in such a way as to make four drinking places, the hog sticking its snout through a hole to get the water. This barrel should be in a corner of the lot or near a fence where it will be protected to some extent from the coldest weather. At D will be seen a valve which regulates the supply of water and keeps barrel B so full of water all the time. B is the line of pipe leading from the float barrel to as many watering places as may be placed on the



line. Barrel A should be covered with litter to prevent freezing.—Iowa Homestead.

**Success in Dairying.**

If experience in dairying does not make a man or woman wise, it counts for but little. We often see cases where people grown gray in the care of cows realize only meager profits from the business. This is because years ago they decided that they had mastered all there was to be known relative to dairying and have since never tried to get out of the rut. The most conscientious attention to detail work in the care of cows, care of milk and the routine of labor required in butter and cheese making is necessary to success in any or all of these branches.—Farm and Ranch.

**Brains in the Dairy.**

How many dairymen can tell how many pounds of milk each cow gives, the percentage of butter fat in each cow's milk and the average for the herd, how many pounds of butter to each hundred pounds of milk, how much it costs to feed each cow, how much it costs to make a pound of butter and a few things like that? Yet this is just what many up to date dairymen know to a nicety. A scale, a Babcock test, a lead pencil and a little brains are the chief requisites.

**Hints About the Horse.**

Teach a horse what you want him to do and he will always do it. Plaster scattered on the stable floor keeps down bad odors and purifies the air.

Don't put your horse's feet in unskilled hands. Good feet are spoiled by bad shoeing.

You can influence the shape of a colt's legs by keeping the feet trimmed in proper shape, the same as you can trim a growing twig.

Have your horse's teeth dressed occasionally. A little attention given to this will prevent a so-called "side-drive" or "puller." It prevents sore mouth and assists mastication.

Keep your horse feeling good by proper food and care and he will more than repay you for the little extra time you give him.

Te your horse so that he can lie down comfortably at night. It is a practice with some groomers to tie a horse so he can't lie down, to save work in cleaning him the next morning.

Don't bring your horse in hot from a drive if you can help it; if you do, rub him thoroughly dry. A slow jog or walk for a short distance before unsaddling will cool him off quicker and save much work.

**A BOY VIOLINIST, WHO DRAWS \$18.80 A MINUTE.**

Jan Kubelik is a mere boy, but the violinist in Carnegie Hall, New York, he played 33 minutes and received \$1,000 for his work. Jan Kubelik was eight years ago getting up winter mornings in the garret of the house of his father, who is a Bohemian vegetable gardener, and waking up the raving family by playing Beethoven and Bach on the violin made of wire drawn over a cigar-box for a sounding-board. Now he has come to this country, under the management of Hugo Goerz and Daniel Frohman, to play to the tune of \$100,000 for the trip.



When he played in Rome the Pope, upon the advice of the Senior Cardinal, sent for him and told him that he had heard the soul of Paganini was new born, and he decorated the boy with the Order of St. Gregory, rarely bestowed. In Vienna the Archduchess Theresa sat in her box while he played eight encores, and afterward sent him a scarf-pin made of her crest in diamonds. All over Europe he has been sought.

**A HERO'S AFFLICTION.**

Osborne Deignan, of Merrimac, Maine, Now in an Insane Hospital.

Pathetic is the condition of Osborne Deignan, one of the heroes of the Merrimac episode in the Spanish-American war. When Hobson called for volunteers to go with him to attempt the perilous feat of sinking the vessel in the mouth of Santiago harbor in order to "bottle up" the Spanish fleet, Deignan was the first to offer his services. He and the first to be selected. Following the sinking of the Merrimac, the capture of the daring party of American sailors and their subsequent release by the Spaniards, President McKinley was anxious to reward each of the young heroes. Deignan was personally complimented by the President and offered a cadetship in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, but it was found that he was ineligible. Then he was appointed a boatswain in the United States navy and his appointment as a warrant officer, was made April 5 of this year.

He had served but a day or two when he was ordered on the sick list. After a serious illness it was found that his mind was affected, and recently he was taken to Ukiah, Cal., and placed in the Ukiah Hospital for the Insane. It is believed that his affliction is only temporary, and that his stay in the hospital will be short.

**Wagner and His Dog Peps.**

Richard Wagner, the composer, was devoted to dogs, and Peps had become Wagner's property during his stay at Riga. He had belonged in the first place, says our Animal Friends, to an English merchant, but became passionately attached to Wagner and followed him everywhere, lying on his door-mat at night. The original owner found it useless to attempt to keep him.

On the way to rehearsal the dog was in the habit of taking a daily bath in the canal. Being a Russian dog, it is recorded of him that he kept up this habit even in winter, provided he could find a hole in the ice.

Peps was one of the great composer's most famous dogs. Wagner always insisted that Peps helped him to compose. "Tannhauser."

When at the piano singing, the dog, whose constant place was at his feet, would occasionally leap to the table, peer into his face and howl piteously. Then Wagner would address his eloquent critic with:

"What, it does not suit you?"

Then, shaking the animal's paw, he would say, paraphrasing Shakespeare:

"Well, I will do thy bidding gently."

Peps is frequently mentioned in his correspondence. If Wagner remained too long at his work Peps would remind him it was time to walk.

"I am done up, and must get into the open air," he writes once. "Peps won't leave me in peace any longer."

**Body of Man in Shark.**

The other day a Canadian man, who is engaged on the Liverpool steamship Canada, writing home to his relatives, referred to the capture of a big shark at East London, South Africa. When ripped open, the monster, which measured eighteen feet long, was found to have quite recently swallowed a soldier bodily. The man's body and uniform were intact save for a small portion of one shoulder, which had been cut off.

London Globe.

**Eastest Part of It.**

"How have you managed to keep your cook so long?"

"Keep her! Great Scott! Can't get up courage to discharge her."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

**A Query.**

If the farmer who tills,  
Does the doctor who pills,  
Make his living by pillage?  
—Philadelphia Record.

A girl likes to listen to soft nothings if they mean something.



Senator Wellington of Maryland is having an uncomfortable time of it. His bolt from the Republican party last year kicked up by the heartless remark attributed to him when President McKinley was shot, has combined to isolate him from his colleagues in the Senate, and he cuts a lonely figure. It has never been definitely established that Wellington said, as reported, that the assassination of the President was "a matter of indifference" to him. He declined to deny or affirm it and Maryland Republicans proceeded to punish him by expelling him from their club. Wellington has become a pessimist, and he has pride enough neither to try to justify himself nor to regain the favor he has so completely lost. On the other hand, the Democrats are giving Senator McLaughlin the cold shoulder since he began trying to organize a semi-Republican party in South Carolina.

The second day of the present session of Congress Senator Lodge and Senator Hanna got out of a tight place, together, bound for the down town hotel district. They were a strikingly different type, and yet the wealth of each has often been envied and frequently commented upon. The two chatted about the events of the day, and seemed oblivious of the fact that the conductor of the train was standing patiently in front of them waiting for his fare. Lodge was first to realize it. He started to feel first in one pocket, then in another. Senator Hanna pulled back the capacious skirts of his Prince Albert and began a search himself. Hanna found a rough-looking jack-knife and four rubber bands. Senator Lodge brought out a cold match safe and a mail file. Then Hanna looked at Lodge, Lodge looked at Hanna, and both continued the search. Eventually they produced seven cents between them. The conductor, noting their silk ties and the distinguished appearance of Lodge, hesitated, but finally reached for the seven cents, with the comment: "I'll remember you, judge, and you can pay me the other three the next time you ride."

The collection of animals, wild, domestic and foreign, at the White House, is being enlarged almost daily by new arrivals from distant places. The possum and the parrot have now been joined by a game rooster. It is a bantam, and, although diminutive in size, looks capable of winning a championship in the featherweight class if pitted against an adversary of its kind. It is the property of Kermit Roosevelt, to whom it was sent, as was the President's possum, by some admirer in the South. The rooster fight, but of course the President will not permit an exhibition of this kind in or near the White House. He yielded to Kermit's appeal, however, so far as to have a small coop erected at the south side of the mansion. The possum and the parrot are doing well. The bird is a Brazilian of gorgeous plumage, brought from South America by Charles Page Bryan, the United States minister, and speaks Spanish with fluency.

One of the cloak room stories told in connection with one of President Roosevelt's stag dinners to Congressmen is to this effect: It appears that either intentionally or otherwise, one of the invited guests had a very good reason for not attending. The dinner was given in the middle of one of President Roosevelt's sharpest and most direct pleas for short speeches he was interrupted by the venerable Senator Pettus of Alabama, known in senatorial circles as "Old Confucius," who remarked in his droll way: "Mr. President, I don't think you set us long-what else?—a very good example in your first message to Congress." Everyone at the table gathered the point, and for a few moments the laugh was on the President.

Food adulteration and food frauds in the United States, says a chemist connected with the Department of Agriculture, are a national scandal. Some of the States have done what they can to correct the abuses of which everybody has a right to complain, but the strong hand of the national government must be laid on the offenders. It is difficult to get butter that is butter, lard that is lard, coffee that is coffee, vinegar that is vinegar. A man stands a slim chance of getting maple syrup or honey when he buys goods labeled with those alluring names. If a man buys a bottle of horse radish he does not get it, and when he wants to buy a pot of mustard all that he gets is an acid paste compounded of flour or fuller's earth. I might as well list the list of adulterations. I would not be sure that the market is not stocked with fake steaks and spurious chops.

President Roosevelt has under way an almost complete reorganization of the Treasury Department. Secretary Gage is to retire. His resignation will mean the retirement of the three assistant secretaries, Milton E. Allen, O. L. Spalding and H. A. Taylor. George R. Bidwell, collector of the port of New York, has been notified that his place will become vacant in the spring and his successor, in the person of N. N. Stranahan of Oswego, has been named. William P. Vinton, auditor at New York, was already removed and his place taken by George R. Whitehead. Thomas F. Fitchie, commissioner of immigration at New York and an appointee of Assistant Secretary Taylor, will retire as soon as his successor can be found. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States and former editor and proprietor of the Africa Morning Herald, is expected to retire within a few months.

The reports of the cabinet officers and the heads of bureaus made in conformity with the Senate resolution of Feb. 23, 1901, on the age and compensation of employees of their respective departments, show that there are a considerable number of elderly men in the employ of the government. In the government printing office there is one who has been there twenty-seven years and who is 82 years of age, but who earns \$4 a day. Another, 68 years of age, has been employed in the office for forty years. Quite a number of the 3,300 employees of the office are between 60 and 70 years of age.

### A STUDY IN EXPRESSION.



The Editor: "Your story is excellent and we'll give you \$11 for it when it is printed in 1904."



## The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Of the 110,000 American soldiers who participated in the Mexican war only about 5000 are living. At a reunion held at Independence, Mo., recently there were present forty-seven of these veterans, whose average age was seventy-nine years.

There will be no meddling with the tariff, consequently the business of the country will remain in its present satisfactory condition. The prosperity era will be extended without limit.—South Bend, Indiana, "Tribune."

We cannot understand what excuse here can possibly be for thinking with the tariff, and thereby throwing the business of the whole country into confusion. Never before has the country been in a more prosperous condition than it now is with the tariff in operation. It is the part of wisdom not to interfere with it.

Schley expects to every detail of the finding of the majority of the court of inquiry. His objections cover the ground so thoroughly that there is nothing left of the majority's opinion from his point of view. Sampson also objects to the finding, but his protest is directed principally against Dewey, who takes from him all the glory of winning a battle in which he did not even participate. The whole controversy is being slowly reopened, and there may be another court of inquiry.

Senator Kearns, of Utah, who returned from Europe a short time ago, said of the tariff to an interviewer in New York: "Tariff revision? There will be none of it at the next session. What is the matter with the present tariff laws? Business is good everywhere in the United States. It is the people in other countries who are finding fault with our tariff regulations. Let them do the talking; we can rest and look on." The Utah Senator seems to be of sound judgment. Let Europe do the talking; there is no call for Congress to do it.

The declaration of Senator Hanna before the conference of capital and labor leaders in New York stamps him as a far different sort of a man than he has been pictured. "I am more than interested in this matter," said the senator, "as the problem involved between capital and labor is one of the most important now awaiting solution. I would rather have the credit of making successful the movement to bring labor and capital into closer relation of confidence than to be president of the United States. If, by resigning my seat in the United States Senate I could bring to fruition the plans that we are fostering to make strikes, lock-outs and great labor disputes impossible, I would do so. I would want no greater monument than to have the world remember that I did something to end wars between American labor and capital."

A Washington dispatch says that nine out of ten naval officers on duty there believe that, if Germany ever raises her flag in Venezuela the emperor will never leave until his soldiers and sailors are driven out. "On account of rigid instructions against interviews, it is impossible to get any expressions, but this represents the sentiments. There is more than a little suppressed excitement in army and navy circles on account of the prospect of Germany landing sailors to collect the money due the emperor. There is a conviction among many in the navy that Germany has a chip on her shoulder and is waiting for the United States to knock it off. This impression undoubtedly is gained from the intercourse of American officers with the Germans and with the naval officers of other nations, who meet the Germans on sea and land.

It is gratifying to learn that the life of that worthy citizen, General Alger, is to be spared. He is now almost out of danger, and the reports from his bedside are increasingly hopeful. Gen. Alger has received some of the highest honors at the hands of his fellow citizens, and has acquitted himself with distinction in conspicuous positions. But more than public honors Gen. Alger, we conceive has wished for the good will and affection of his fellow men. He has always been a generous giver and in exercising his charity has made it more effective by a judicious discrimination. His interest in the newsboys of Detroit, and his efforts to make them good, selfhelpful citizens are something more than an amiable

hobby. Gen. Alger's charity along this line is creating a splendid as yet for the future of Michigan, when these hardy little workers grow up and assume the duties of citizenship. His action in setting aside, just before he went under the surgeon's knife, his annual gift of \$250 for the Detroit Newsboy's Association, was thoroughly characteristic of the general.—Det. Journal.

To illustrate one-sided reciprocity let us name Canada. Canada wants free access to our markets, and in return will cheerfully give us free access to hers. Canada has 5,000,000 people; the United States has 80,000,000. Her people can buy of us, provided Great Britain does not demand her trade, one sixteenth of what we would naturally buy of her. Though her soil is American and she controls a great deal of the North American continent, the wages paid by her for labor are 20 to 50 per cent lower than in the United States. She would of course fill our markets with cheap goods to compete with better paid American labor. Such a condition would undoubtedly help Canadian immigration, of which there has been practically none for half a century. It is better for the United States to attract this immigration to her own states and territories, where despite the fact that we have sixteen times as many people on a smaller area, there is yet room, with only a small fraction of our magnificent resources developed.

If the United States were surrounded by a Chinese wall of separation from every part of the world, there is scarcely an article of use for which the people within the wall would suffer, because there is in the entire list of articles of human use, whether it be a raw or manufactured product of the soil, of the forest, of the mine, or of the water, nothing that could not be procured at home in the greatest abundance and of the best quality. This being the case it must be plain that the free introduction of any foreign article would be almost certain to cause great damage, if not utterly to ruin some domestic American industry, and any arrangement that would effect such injurious results in order to benefit the people of some foreign country would be a crime. The time was when the United States was chiefly a producer of crude materials, which had to be sent abroad to be manufactured. Now there are few, if any articles of use which are not only produced here in the crude form, but they are made into every fabric that can be desired. It may be possible to arrange reciprocity in a few articles, but the greatest care and regard for home labor must be observed in such business.—N. Orleans Picayune.

It is evident that the new postmaster general is a man of progressive ideas. President Roosevelt was not simply looking to his political fences when Henry C. Payne was selected to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Postmaster General Smith. The new postmaster general will be heard from as the head of the postoffice department. Indeed, it is said that he has a hobby. And, of course, the president knew about the hobby before he asked Mr. Payne to become a member of his official family. The hobby is government ownership of telegraphs, and Mr. Payne thinks the postoffice department should manage the lines when once the government assumes their control. The new cabinet officer bases his belief on the experience of Great Britain in the management of the telegraph business. Experience has shown in that country that governmental ownership is not only a good thing from the standpoint of the state, but also from that of the individual citizen. Telegraph tolls in England do not average over 50 per cent as much as in the United States. Government ownership is liable to become an issue before many more campaigns, and with the backing of the present administration, led by Postmaster General Payne, it may be expected that the question will speedily become a live issue. The scheme is right in principle and works satisfactorily in practice. Government ownership is bound to come.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Texas may be wild and woolly and a good state to keep away from, but they have an anti-trust law down there that seems to be about the right thing. This law provides among other things that any person, who pays money to a trust, may recover the same in a suit at law. A short time ago the Attorney General began legal proceedings against several breweries of the state, it being alleged that they were being operated in violation of the anti-trust law. The managers of the concern pleaded guilty. Then came a whole lot of trouble. A number of the customers of the breweries began suit to recover money paid for beer, setting up as a factor in their favor the plea of guilty to the charges of the Attorney

## A Great Reduction Sale!

We have concluded to add another line of goods to our well established business, and therefore we are compelled to reduce our stock to make room for our new department. The prices below and a call at our store to examine our stock will convince you of what we say as being a fact.

Dry Goods.	
6c and 7c Sheetings for	8 .05 yd.
8c Sheetings for	.08 yd.
Pine Blended Cottons,	.07 yd.
All our 6c and 7c Prints,	.05 yd.
All our Gingham,	.05 yd.
10c and 12c Percales,	.08 yd.
German Blue Prints, regular price 10c, for	.08 yd.
5c and 6c Outing Flannel, White and Colored,	.04 yd.
8c Outing Flannel, White and Colored, for	.06 yd.
All our 10c Outing Flannel, for	.07 yd.
4c Crash Toweling, for	.02 1/2 yd.
5c do do do	.03 1/2 yd.
Ladies' \$1.25 fleece lined Wrappers, for	.98
Ladies' \$1.00 fleece lined Wrappers, for	.75
Ladies' heavy fleece lined Underwear, for	.19
Ladies' ex-heavy fleece lined Underwear for	.37 1/2
Ladies' natural mixed 50c Underwear, for	.37 1/2
Children's fleece lined Underwear for	.07 up.
Boys' 25c fleece lined Underwear, for	.21
8c Cotton Bats for	.10
12 1/2 Cotton Bats, for	.10
Shoes.	
Men's rubber lined felt shoes \$1.62 1/2	
Men's rubber sole and heel \$2.50 felt shoes for	2.10
Ladies' fine fleece lined shoes for	1.25
Ladies' \$2.00 fleece lined Kangaroo shoes for	1.50
Ladies' \$2.25 fleece lined shoes for	1.75
Ladies' high top felt shoes for	1.69
Ladies' \$1.00 fur trimmed felt Slippers for	.75

Our special line of Ladies' and Children's Capes and Jackets go at cost.

This sale is a strictly Cash Sale! All wishing credit must pay full price.

## H. JOSEPH.

Originator of Low Prices,  
(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

General as an evidence that the brewers had violated the anti-trust law. The largest of these suits is for \$12,500. The outcome of these suits will be watched with interest, as the Texas law has been regarded as a model of anti-trust legislation, and if the brewers are compelled to return the money paid them the way will be indicated for other states to follow the example of the Texas statutes.—Bay City Tribune.

**Brain-Food Nonsense.**  
Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutrient is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulate the liver to healthy action, purify the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Four-nier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

In a recent issue of Everybody's Magazine, George Isle, the scientist, holds out an interesting prospect of a time when electricity shall be the most important domestic servant in the farm and city household. Electric motors are becoming cheap to buy and cheap to operate. As their use becomes more common they are likely to be set to perform a multiplicity of duties which now must be performed by hand. One can be placed in the kitchen and made to operate a washing machine and wringer, then be taken to a sitting room to turn a sewing machine and later on brought to the parlor to play the automatic piano. From dawn to dusk it can be kept busy, pumping water, grinding tools, driving fans, churning butter and washing dishes. In case of necessity, also, electricity may be called upon for cooking and heating purposes. It can be made to do errand running, for if a window or door be opened that should be shut, it can be done simply by turning a switch button. In fact it would seem that electricity can be made to do almost everything.

**MORE HEAT, LESS FUEL.**  
Burton's Fuel Economizer is being universally adopted to prevent the waste of heat up the chimney and force it to radiate into the room. It increases the heat in the room where the stove is located, and heats one or two additional rooms without additional stoves, labor or expense. It soon saves its cost, \$1.50 or \$5.00 by the reduced amount of fuel used. It is usually substituted for the second length of pipe above the stove, or for any other joint in the pipe. It allows the use of any kind of fuel, including soft coal. It has no clogging trimmings. It has no close competitor. Sold by Albert Kraus, dealer in hardware, and Salling, Hanson & Co., general store, Grayling.

**TO OUR READERS.**  
Here is the Greatest Bargain We Have Ever Offered you.  
The Crawford Avalanche.  
—AND—  
The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press.  
BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR  
FOR ONLY \$1.65.  
The "Twice-a-Week Free Press" is conceded by all to be Michigan's leading newspaper.  
Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press.  
**Circuit Court Assignments.**  
Pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the terms of the Circuit Court of the State of Michigan for the years 1902 and 1903 as follows:  
Arenac County—Third Mondays in February, June and October.  
Crawford County—Third Mondays in January, May and September.  
Gladwin County—Second Mondays in February, June and October.  
Ogemaw County—Fourth Mondays in February, June and October.  
Oshtemo County—Fourth Mondays in January, May and September.  
Roscommon County—Second Mondays in January, May and September.  
NELSON STARR, P.  
Circuit Judge.  
Dated West Branch, Mich.,  
Oct. 17, 1901. cc24-6t

**GO TO**  
**SALLING, HANSON & CO.**  
The leading Dealers in  
**Dry Goods,**  
—AND—  
**Furnishing Goods**  
**Shoes,**  
**FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,**  
**Hardware,**  
**Tinware, Glassware,**  
**Crockery,**  
**Hay, Grain, Feed**  
—AND—  
**Building Material.**  
**Farmers, call,**  
and get prices before disposing  
of your products, and profit thereby  
We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint,  
the peer of all others.  
**Salling, Hanson & Company,**  
—DEALERS IN—  
Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

**Did You hear?**  
—OF—  
**The Great Bargains**  
we are offering. Just listen:  
10-4 Bed Blankets, extra heavy, 39c a pair.  
Men's heavy Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, 75c a suit.  
Men's Jersey Overshirts, fleece lined at 45c.  
Men's wool Pants 98c a pair.  
Men's Suits, double breasted, worth \$7.00, for \$5.25.  
Ladies' Hose, fleece lined, 9c a pair.  
Ladies' Vests, fleece lined, 22c.  
Our motto is to sell our customers good goods at the lowest prices.  
We aim to please.  
Now is your time to save from 25 to 40 per cent on Ladies' Jackets, Capes and Furs. You are always welcome at our store.  
Save your coupons, and get furniture free. A coupon given with every purchase.

**KRAMER BRO'S.**  
The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,  
The Corner Store. **GRAYLING, Mich.**  
**America's BEST Republican Paper.**  
**Editorially Fearless.**  
**Consistently Republican—Always.**  
News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

**The Weekly Inter Ocean.**  
The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.  
**\$1.00 per Year \$1.00**  
52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

**Black Smithing**  
—AND—  
**Wood Work!**  
The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.  
**HORSE SHOEING**  
will be given special attention and done scientifically.  
**Reapers and Mowers.**  
I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of reapers and mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most enduring machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock.  
mar14-1y **DAVID FLAGG.**

**MARLIN**  
INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powder and jacketed bullets in large caliber rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895 Repeaters have Special Smokeless Powder Barrels. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 5 stamps.  
**THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.**  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS &c.  
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing them. Special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.  
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.  
**MUNN & Co.** 361 Broadway, New York  
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

**AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY**  
**THE "TOLEDO BLADE,"**  
**TOLEDO, OHIO.**  
178,000. Circulation 178,000.  
The Great National Weekly Newspaper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of daily news. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Toledo Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address  
**THE BLADE,**  
Toledo, Ohio

**MICHIGAN CENTRAL**  
"The Niagara Falls Route."  
TIME CARD GOING NORTH.  
Lv. GRAYLING. Arr. at MACLENAW  
MacKenzie Express. 4:40 P. M. 7:15 P. M.  
MacKenzie Exp. 9:30 A. M. 7:00 A. M.  
Way Freight. 6:10 A. M. 6:55 P. M.  
Accommodation Dp. 12:00 M. 3:40 P. M.  
GOING SOUTH.  
Detroit Express. 2:10 P. M. Arr. at Bay City  
N. Y. Express. 1:40 A. M. 5:15 P. M.  
Accommodation. 6:10 A. M. 9:50 A. M.  
LEWISTON BRANCH  
Accommodation. 6:20 A. M. Rte. 1. 1:45 P. M.  
A. W. CAMPBELL. GEN. PASS. AGENT.  
Local Agent.

**Detroit & Charlevoix R. Co.**  
Time Table No. 2.  
Trains run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.  
Frederic Stations. Arr. at Bay City  
5:10 Dep. Frederic Arr. 12:05  
\*5.27 Ausable River  
5.42 Mufhead \*11.45  
5.52 Deward \*11.30  
\*5.55 Manistee River \*11.22  
Blue Lake Jct. \*11.19  
Crowded Lake  
Blue Lake  
Squaw Lake  
\*6.00 Mancelona Road \*11.14  
\*6.14 Lake Harold \*10.58  
6.25 Alha 10.50  
\*6.42 Green River \*10.25  
\*7.05 Jordan River \*10.05  
\*7.10 E. A. N. Crossing \*10.00  
7.30 Arr. South Arm Dep. 9.40  
P. M. East Jordan. A. M.  
Trains will not stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where (P) is shown.



# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1902.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Write it 1902.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

A desirable line of Holiday Gifts at Jensen's, next to opera house.

House to RENT—Enquire of Wm. McCullough. C. W. WEST.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department, of Kramer Bros.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peterson, Dec. 30, a son. A happy new years gift.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

The Board of Supervisors will meet next Monday, for the January session.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Chas. Covert spent Christmas week with his brother, W. B., at the rancho down the river.

The Court House painters returned Monday, and are spreading the oil and varnish, fast.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

Frank Corwin has bought the 80 acre farm of T. Odell, on Section 33, this township.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hartwick, of Jackson, were among the Christmas guests in town, last week.

Rev. Bekker and family were gladened at Christmas time by the home coming of both the boys.

J. Leece and E. Sparks are the new Stewards of Grayling Lodge, F. & A. M., and R. P. Forbes is Tyler.

Geo. Carlisle, of Kalkaska, was doing business in town, and shaking hands with old friends, last week.

Born—On Christmas eve, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fallor, a son, and to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ingerson a grandson.

Mrs. Ella McIntyre was glad to welcome her brother, Mr. Isaac Johnson, of Oakley, for a holiday visit last week.

Miss Jessie Jones came home, from Saginaw, Tuesday of last week, for a visit with her parents and friends during the holidays.

H. Schreiber, Jr., of South Branch, was in town last Friday. He is getting ready to make final proof on his homestead.

Do not forget to read the Tax Supplement in this issue, and see if any of your property is advertised for sale.

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet with Mrs. J. C. Hanson, tomorrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

J. H. Redhead was in town the last of the week. His sawmill is 26-1, is running, and he will be cutting shingles this week.

J. J. Neiderer is building an extensive addition to his ice house. He must be anticipating "a hot time in the old town," next summer.

We are pleased to note that Miss Etta Coventry has accepted the position in our school made vacant by the resignation of Miss Coates.

Constipation neglected or badly treated, leads to total disability or death. Rocky Mountain Tea absolutely cures Constipation in all its forms. 35c. Ask your druggist.

John Ginnabough, of Lyons, came up the first of the week with two fine teams for his son, Chas. Ginnabough, for use in his camp, west of Portage Lake.

Genuine Rocky Mountain Tea is never sold in bulk by peddlers or less than 35 cents. Don't be fooled, get the tea made famous by the Madison Medicine Co. Ask your druggist.

Miss May Blanshan came home from her school at Houghton Lake, last Friday, closing a successful term. The board have offered her another term, which she may accept.

Hon. F. L. Gilbert, G. M. of the Masonic Fraternity of this State, and Mr. Ed Davis, of Bay City, an old resident of Grayling, attended the installation services at Masonic hall last Friday evening.

If 400 delinquent subscribers would pay up, we would be able to pay our paper bills and taxes, and buy some shoes for the children, all of which are sorely needed. It is a small amount for each of you, but the aggregate would be a fortune for us. Will you do it?

Chas. Cowell returned to school at Big Rapids, last Monday morning. He will finish his course in March.

Justice McElroy locked one drunk up for ten days, and another paid ten dollars fine and costs, rather than to accept Sheriff Owen's hospitality.

A special meeting of Marvin W. R. C., No. 162, will be held at their hall, Saturday afternoon, the 4th, at the usual hour. A general attendance is desired.

Geo. Wills was in town yesterday, shaking hands with old friends. He has been running on the Great Western from West Superior to St. Paul, during the summer.

The Dowel Pin factory has been bothered for the past week for the want of stock. It is coming in now, and it is hoped there may be no further delay.

Red is a danger signal on the railroad, on a fellow's nose and on a woman's face. Men and women use Rocky Mountain Tea and get genuine rosy cheeks. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Ed. Hampstead went to Featon, last week and spent Christmas with his father. He reports the family elegantly situated in their new home and that he had an enjoyable visit.

He returned to his work in Bear Lake camp, Saturday.

Seven cases of diphtheria and one death were announced at Vanderbilt last week, and three cases of small pox were reported at Seileck's camp, three miles east of that place. The camp was quarantined, but on Sunday night several escaped and have not been seen since.

Miss Minnie Enright, who has been night clerk at the M. C. Eating House, until she seemed a part of the institution, has accepted a position in the Government building at Bay City. Her friends will regret her leaving.

Messrs. J. K. Bates, F. R. Deckert, F. Sherman and Archie Howse, of Maple Forest, and W. T. Lewis, of Frederic, attended the installation services, and took in the fine banquet prepared by the ladies of the O. E. S., at the Masonic hall, last Friday evening.

Fred Havens has gone to Chicago, where he will take a complete course in Civil Engineering. While he has apparently recovered from his fractured spine, he will not be able to do heavy work for a long time, and therefore will fit himself for other business. We wish him unlimited success.

There are indications of a red hot county seat war in Montmorency county in the near future. A move is being made to divert the course of the proposed railroad from Alpena, via Atlanta to Gaylord, and have it swing South from Hillman, leaving Atlanta out, and connecting with the M. C. R. R. at Lewiston. In such an event, Lewiston will struggle for the county buildings.

Major Boynton, of Macabee fame, has already framed a slate for officers of the great camp, to be elected at the convention to be held at Marquette next June. Boynton wants to be Great Commander again, and his slate, if carried through, will turn down most of the other high officers. The fight promises to be the most bitter in the history of the organization.

Mrs. Hicks, widow of G. H. Hicks, 192, has received notice that her papers in the civil service examination for promotion, which she underwent some time ago, were the most satisfactory submitted at that time, and she will receive a well merited promotion. Those of us who knew Mrs. Hicks or her husband, will greatly rejoice in her success. —M.A. C. Record.

Comrades Chalkier, Johnson and Chittigo, of Maple Forest, were in town last Saturday, and remained to attend the meeting of the Post, driving home in the night. It is a strong evidence of the fraternity among men who have "touched shoulders," when men who are getting advanced in years will take such a ride for an hour's meeting with the "old boys." The feeling should be, if possible, more strongly cemented and all personal differences be deeply buried.

The friends of Dr. F. E. Wolfe, formerly a well known resident here, will be glad to know that he was discharged from custody last week, at Lewiston, under the charge of perjury, for which he was arrested in November. He has been in Detroit since, there pursuing a special post graduate course, and appeared before the justice the 27th for examination. The prosecuting attorney failed to appear and no case was presented to warrant holding him for trial. This case has evidently grown out of the long existing feud in that village, and it is hoped that it will be the end, and that the spirit of revenge and spite, which is all too prominent, will be buried with the old year.

## Fredrick Correspondence.

H. Ward received a car load of horses for his farm and lumbering camps, Tuesday.

Wm. Callahan opened his saloon last week. This makes three, and if we had a few more our sidewalks and streets might be much improved.

A Christmas tree at the school house, superintended by the teacher, Miss Marvin, and Rev. Willets, was enjoyed by all present. The recitations by the pupils showed a great deal of patience by their instructors. Dr. O'Neil also assisted with his phonograph.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Johnson are the happy possessors of a brand new baby boy.

Chas. Kelley made a business trip to Placemong last week.

Mrs. C. Wilcox has purchased lots of Mrs. Stewell, and will build in the spring.

A track is laid half way to the mill, and a number of mechanics are working on the bridge.

The mill now employs upward of 75 men. Men are so plentiful that engineers are allotted work on the pond.

J. Charley, the slab sawer, lost the end of his thumb, last Saturday.

Mr. Davis enjoyed a visit from his parents, of West Branch, during the holidays.

Chas. Dyer is visiting his sister Mrs. Banghart.

The Grayling Dowel Company has commenced the erection of a large warehouse for their product.

## A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so that I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and although 73 old, I now am able to do all my household work. It overcomes Constipation, improves appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50 cents at Fournier's drug store."

## Judge Items.

Mr. Sam Poyce spent Christmas in Grayling.

J. R. Kilbourne went to Bay City for his Christmas dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Douglas spent New Year's in Grayling.

Mr. Alden Green came up from Roscommon, to take his Christmas dinner with his mother, Mrs. Prince.

Mr. Geo. Redhead has gone into the shingle business in these parts. We hope he will make a success of his venture.

Mrs. Jos. Dav is in Detroit, undergoing medical treatment. It is hoped that she will be able to return to her home soon.

Mrs. Jos. Sims is now handling the mail for the patrons of Judge P. O. There are none more capable of doing so. Mrs. Judge has resigned.

Mr. Will and Archie Rosvorn and Miss Iva, came from West Branch to take their Christmas dinner with Mr. Rosvorn. Miss Iva will remain here for some time.

T. E. Douglas and wife, and Chas. Douglas and family spent Christmas at Mr. Joseph Douglas' home in Lowell, where Mrs. Douglas had a well laden Christmas tree in the evening. Mr. Douglas played Santa Claus, and all were well remembered. The young people enjoyed a few hours' dancing at the home of Mrs. Sims, after the presents were distributed. All report a very enjoyable time. —AN OBSERVER.

## Thousands Sent Into Exile.

Every year large numbers of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. Don't be an exile when Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure you at home. It's the most infallible medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung diseases on earth. The first dose brings relief. Astounding cures result from persistent use. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

That Michigan may be made a good stock state is becoming more and more apparent. For several recent years wheat has been its bane, exhausting the soil and yielding no profit. With stock and fertilization as large corn yields can be grown here as in any other State. At the recent International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago, the Agricultural college of Michigan led the world in the dressed carcass contest. Elm Park Lad, bred and owned by the college, was the championship steer of the show, showing the largest percentage of lean meat to fat. He also received third in the hoof contest. —Exchange.

## It Girdles The Globe.

The fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, as the best in the world, extends around the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Bruises, Boils, Sores, Scalds, Ulcers, Follies, Aches, Pains and all Skin Eruptions. Only infallible Pile Cure. 25 cents a box at Fournier's drug store.

## Watch this Space for New Advertisement.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

## Merry Christmas, AND A Happy New Year to all!

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan

## ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable. HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case to be used at your discretion. About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely. I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever. I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN, 736 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation. Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost. INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

## Dr. Andrew B. Spinney,

formerly of Detroit, now proprietor of Reed City Sanatorium, will be in Grayling at the Depot Hotel, Friday January 17th, from 4 to 6 o'clock p.m.

He has now and improved methods for treating catarrh of the bladder, rheumatism, catarrh, deafness, and also all forms of throat diseases. He is a student of the morphine, opium and liquor habits. Special attention given to private diseases of both men and women. He guarantees to cure any case of gonorrhea. Consultation free.

## Blown to Atoms.

The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure Constipation and Sick Headache. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

## Estray Notice.

Strayed into my enclosure, Dec. 9th, a hornless heifer. Owner is requested to appear, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise the animal will be disposed of in compliance with the statutes. P. AEBEL, Grayling, Mich.

## Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Crawford.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Friday, the 27th day of December, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and One.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of JOSEPH PATTERSON, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Mabel C. Patterson, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that the Court appoint a time and place for proving said Will, and that due notice be given to all persons as the Court shall direct, and that said Will may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to Mabel C. Patterson, your petitioner, the Executor named in said Will, or to some other suitable person, and that such further order and proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said Jos. Patterson, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be held at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, in said county, to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pending of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

Jan 2-4w

WANTED—Salesmen, to sell a choice line of nursery stock. Steady work and extra inducements to the right person. All stock guaranteed. Write now for terms, and secure a good situation for the fall and winter. Address The Hawks Nursery Company, Milwaukee, Wis. oc17-4m

## WE SELL

Palacine Oil.

Compradour Teas.

Royal Tiger Coffee.

Fancy Canned Goods.

Flour, Hay and Feed.

BATES & CO.

## C. C. WESCOTT

DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m.

## DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original

ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA

Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis.

It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package.

Price, 35 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute.

## The Century

MAGAZINE

"The Leading Periodical of the World"

Will make 1901

"A Year of Humor."

Contributors

to the Year of Humor.

"Mark Twain,"

F. P. Dunne,

"Mr. Dooley,"

Joel C. Harris,

"Uncle Remus,"

E. W. Townsend,

"Chimney Fadden,"

George Ade,

W. McEwen Stuart,

Whitcomb Riley,

P. L. Dunbar,

Gelett Burgess,

F. R. Stockton,

Tudor Jenks,

E. Parker Butler,

Caroline Wells,

H. S. Edwards,

C. Bailey Fernald,

C. Battell Loomis,

Oliver Herford,

Elliott Flower,

A. Higelow Paine,

Beatrice Herford,

## The West,

Illustrated by Remington.

Interesting papers on

Social Life in New York.

Personal Articles on

Pres. McKinley and Roosevelt.

A great year of the greatest American Magazines begun in November 1901, first issue of the new volume. Any reader of this advertisement will receive a copy of a beautiful booklet printed in six colors, giving full plans of the CENTURY in 1902, by addressing at once

The Century Company,

Union Square, New York

## Gold Medal

—AT—

BUFFALO!

The Millions of Women who wear

Queen Quality

Shoes are an Army of witnesses to their wonderful Fitting Qualities.

These shoes have received the greatest volume of patronage ever bestowed upon

an article of

foot wear and

were award-

ed the Gold

Medal at

Buffalo.

"They Fit

where

Others

Fail!"

Close-up-Sale of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Jackets and Capes! Any Jacket or Cape in the house will be sold positively at cost.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

Advertisers of Facts.

The One Price for All Stores. Grayling Mich

J. W. SORENSON.

Furniture and Carpets.

UNDERTAKER.

GRAYLING, MICH

## Watch this space for New Advertisement.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

One Price Store.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels,"

—OR A—

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAYRAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.











## UNDISMAYED.

She says she hates me. If she does  
Then I'm measurably content;  
Thus I'm assured I'm not of those  
To whom she is indifferent.  
She often thinks of me, it shows;  
In that I find encouragement.  
From hate to love, as love to hate,  
Though long the way, that end may  
come.  
So still I'll hope the happy fate  
And not yield to despair, as some,  
But, undismayed, with faith I'll wait  
The swing-back of the pendulum.  
—Dorton Transcript.

## Mrs. Prescott's High Swing.

By George Ethelbert Walsh.

"There are two black bears in the woods that need killing," said Mr. Prescott early one morning, "and Saturday I'll take a day off with the boys and go hunting for them. They are pretty big ones, judging from their tracks. They tried to get at the young pigs last night, but fortunately I had them tightly housed. But they'll come back again for them."

"Suppose they should come in the day-time, when you and the boys are in the field?" Mrs. Prescott asked him with a comical grimace, and then added: "You don't expect me to handle two big bears, do you?"

"No, I guess if they pay you a visit you'd better hurry down and tell us," laughed Mr. Prescott, "but they're too afraid of their skins."

The Wyoming home of the Prescotts was perched on a rising knoll at the very edge of the woods. The rolling hills made rich grain land, and Mr. Prescott and the two half-grown boys were making a good living in planting and harvesting wheat and corn.

Under the shade of the trees a large swing had been constructed. A heavy pole had been placed in the crotch of two trees, and from the centre of this dangled the ropes of the swing. Silent swinging in the cool shade, Mrs. Prescott would often read or sew while her thoughts ran back to her quiet New England home. But today she was busy in the kitchen all the morning preparing for company over Sunday—an unexpected and delightful treat in that lonely section of the country.

Mr. Prescott and the boys had taken their lunch with them to the distant field, and she had the whole day to herself to finish up her self-appointed task.

In the midst of her singing and working she looked up suddenly, and with a little start dropped the knife she held in her hand. Standing in the doorway, blocking it so no one could pass through, stood an enormous black bear. For a few moments the two stared at each other. Mrs. Prescott was too surprised and frightened to move. But when the bear lurched heavily over the door-sill and took one step into the kitchen the wits of the woman returned to her. She did the only natural thing possible under the circumstances. She flung the knife in a harmless aim at the brute, and said:

"Go back!—go back, you hateful thing!"

The bear was not disturbed by this, and took another forward step. Mrs. Prescott immediately beat a retreat, and rushed out of the other door opening into the big kitchen. This led her out of doors on the opposite side to the entrance where the bear stood. She latched the door, and barricaded it with a heavy log. Then she peered through the window to see what the bear was doing. To her consternation he was contentedly licking up the molasses which she had been using in her baking.

"Oh, you brute! Let that alone!" she shouted, banging on the window-pane. But the bear did not notice her. Her housewife instincts of economy were so strong within her that she walked around the corner of the house determined to interfere.

She had no sooner turned the corner, however, than she stopped. Standing a dozen yards away, quietly contemplating the litter of young pigs, was a second bear, larger and heavier than the one in the kitchen. At about the same time the second bear caught sight of her, and with apparent friendly intent started half way to meet her. This caused the woman to experience genuine alarm, and her first impulse was to return to the house. Then the thought of the other bear in the kitchen stopped her, and, remembering the advice of her husband, that morning she turned to run toward the fields.

Now the men were miles away, and and the day was warm. So when the second bear started on a jog after her she knew that any further attempts to secure help in time. Consequently everything depended upon her own wits and exertion.

In her race for freedom and life the woman suddenly came upon the swing, which dangled and swung slowly in the gentle wind. She looked up at the ropes. Then without second thought she determined to climb them, and pull the ropes up after her. Climbing half way up the ropes of the swing, she turned to look at her enemy. He was already close after her, but she had time to pull the swingboard and the loop of rope up after her. Then when hanging in this position she managed to tie the loop into a big knot, forming a short high swing which the bear could not reach. She made matters more comfortable by adjusting the swingboard so that she could sit on it and hold the ropes.

She found herself now swinging some twenty feet above the astonished bear. The latter sat down under the swing and stared up at her. He was certainly puzzled; but after ten minutes of quiet thought, he proceeded to climb one of the trees which supported the pole from which the swing dangled. Half-way up he stopped, and reached a paw far out to try to catch the swing, but he fell short nearly a foot.

The bear tried again, and then, discouraged, renewed his climb to the top. Then out on the cross-piece he proceeded. Fear once more seized the brave woman. Would the brute dare climb down the ropes? They certainly would not hold him

heavy weight, and the two would be thrown to the earth and killed.

Bears are not stupid, however, and this one soon found that the ropes were too slender for his weight. He toyed at them, a little angrily, pulling them back and forth until the swing was moving at a giddy rate. It would twist and swing around in the most uncomfortable manner.

Suddenly the bear began to enjoy this work, and he proceeded to shove and pull the rope nearest him with all the pleasure of a romping boy. About this time the first bear stalked out of the kitchen, gorged with molasses and sweet cake. Seeing his mate playing with the mid-air swing the comical side of it appealed to him, for he immediately proceeded to climb the opposite tree. Hugging the pole, he leaned down and caught the other rope.

At first they pulled and hauled so unevenly and spasmodically at the ropes that the motion of the swing was peculiarly giddy to the unfortunate woman, but either by design or accident they caught the right motion, and pulled and pushed the rope in unison. The result was that Mrs. Prescott found herself unwillingly swinging higher and higher into the air.

Poor Mrs. Prescott was not in a condition to enjoy this sport, for she had difficulty in holding herself securely in her seat. Sometimes in the midst of the highest swing the bears would strike the ropes on the opposite side with such violence that the swing would twist around dizzily.

In time they grew tired of this play, and they quietly rested on the cross-piece, while they cautiously and wickedly eyed their victim. Mrs. Prescott returned their gaze with fear and trembling. What new plan they had in view she could not even guess. For a full hour they lay on their perch watching her. Then once more they renewed their play, swinging her higher and higher, if anything, than before. Her feet touched the branches of the neighboring trees, and once they caught in her skirt and nearly dislodged her. Weak from fear and exertion, she was becoming nearly exhausted and ready to swoon when she heard a noise in the distance.

Looking toward the fields in one of her highest swings, she caught sight of the men returning from their work. Then, with voice suddenly raised to its highest pitch, she screamed for help. The bears were so engaged in their playing that they did not hear foot-steps until Mr. Prescott and the two boys were within a few hundred yards of the house. Then they looked cheap, and crestfallen, like boys caught in some naughty trick. They tried to retreat down the tree, but were too late.

There were a few sharp reports of rifles, and the bears tumbled from the tree branches faster than they intended. With them out of the way the task of rescuing Mrs. Prescott was begun. The ropes had been tied in such hard knots that she could not untie them, and she was so exhausted that it was impossible for her to make much effort to release herself.

By means of the kitchen table and a sugar barrel, placed under the swing, Mr. Prescott succeeded in lifting her from the high perch and landing her on the ground in safety. When she looked up at her former high seat she shuddered and said with a wan smile:

"I don't think I shall ever want to swing again."

Even to this day—ten years after this occurrence—Mrs. Prescott never sees a swing without recalling with a little shudder her experience with the bears which insisted upon swinging her against her will. The House- hold.

## Admission Fees in Germany.

Everything in Germany has to be paid for. An entrance fee is charged at every palace, art gallery, museum, public building, church, and cathedral. It costs twenty-five pennings to see the Emperor's stables and ten cents to visit the tomb of the late Empress Frederick. Not a single object of interest in all the empire is exhibited free. The money, thus collected, is applied to maintaining the respective palaces. It pays the wages of the janitors and the bills for repairs.

The police of Berlin are trying to make a quiet city. Railway engines are not allowed to blow whistles or ring bells within the city limits. Manufacturing establishments are prohibited from using whistles to call their employees; newsboys are not allowed to cry their papers on the street. In fact, they are practically unknown. You can always find old women or men with collections of daily, weekly, and illustrated papers at certain conspicuous locations, but they must remain there. They are not allowed to chase up customers on the street. You see many pictures of children, fruit and vegetables, but they do it silently. It is prohibited to play a piano before 8 o'clock in the morning and after 10 o'clock at night where it is likely to disturb neighbors. —Berlin letter to Chicago Record-Herald.

## Our Native-Grown Tea.

The production of several kinds of tea in the United States is now an assured fact, and in addition to this it is encouraging to be able to announce that experts who have examined the tea produced here this year pronounce it equal in flavor and aroma to the best imported teas. The profit in this crop averages from \$30 to \$40 per acre net. During the year Dr. Charles U. Shepard of Summerville, S. C., has been in charge of the Government work, conducting it in connection with his large tea gardens at the place mentioned. This year Dr. Shepard produced about 4,000 pounds of high-grade tea, for all of which a ready market was found in the north. During the year Dr. Shepard perfected a machine for the manufacture of green tea, and has generously placed this under the control of the Agricultural Department of the United States, so that those wishing to use it may do so without paying royalty.

Vast forests of rich yellow and sugar pine are being opened up in eastern Washington.

There are now about thirty women pastors of Unitarian churches in the United States.



## Children's Corner.

FREEDOM.

Jerry was young and sleek and fat,  
Nice to look at and soft to pat.  
The barn was his home, but he often  
cried,  
"Oh, if I only could get outside!"

The hens with their chicks, that went  
to and fro,  
Cackled of things that he did not  
know;  
Chattered of places that they had seen,  
Where buttercups grew in the  
meadows green.

One blissful day Master Jerry found  
The door left open, and with one bound  
He was out in the yard, with his tail  
in the air.

Oh, but the hens had a terrible scare!  
He tread on a duck and he kicked a pig,  
And round the meadows so green  
and big;

He cut such capers, the milkman said,  
"Give freedom has turned that young  
calf's head!"  
—Chicago Record-Herald.

## A DOG STAR.

The perfect obedience of dogs who  
perform in public is the result of a  
wonderful amount of patience on the  
part of their trainers, but once they  
learn their tricks they seldom forget  
them. A dog trainer says, in the Phila-  
delphia Record, that there is one  
sound which a trick dog never for-  
gets. It is the exclamation "Up!" very  
short and sharp.

In teaching a dog to turn somer-  
saunts, we will say, a harness is gen-  
erally used, and when the trainer says  
"Up!" over goes the dog, whether it  
wants to or not. After a while it  
learns to associate the sound with the  
motion, and gradually the harness is  
discarded.

Walking along one of the Philadel-  
phia streets recently this trainer passed  
a dog that he recognized as a public  
performer. Just for fun the trainer  
said "Up!"

"Quick as a flash" the doggie turned a  
back somersault on the sidewalk! The  
dog's owner, scowled at the trainer,  
but the passers-by were openly amused  
while the "star" trotted gayly off, with  
the air of one who has done his duty.

## THE APES OF GIBRALTAR.

It is perhaps not universally known  
that Gibraltar, the fortified rock and  
British stronghold commanding the  
entrance to the Mediterranean, and  
thus the maritime route to the far  
east, is the only spot in Europe where  
wild apes are still to be found. A cor-  
respondent of the Philadelphia Rec-  
ord, who recently spent some days in  
Gibraltar, writes as follows: "One  
morning it was in the beginning of  
September—I took a horse and rode up  
to the signal station. At a height of  
about 900 feet I first noticed a herd of  
some fifteen apes, and after having  
reached the height of a little over  
1,100 feet I saw several small herds of  
from ten to twelve. They all seemed  
to very tame and inoffensive. How-  
ever, when I returned to my hotel I  
was told by a Highlander officer that  
my experience was not the rule. The  
English geologist, P. L. Skelton, spent  
a few weeks in Gibraltar in September,  
1900, for the sole purpose of collecting  
definite information as to the number  
of apes still in existence on the rock,  
and he found their number to be in  
the neighborhood of 150. One evening,  
when Mr. Skelton descended with his  
dog, a swarm of apes awaited him  
about 200 feet above the Olameda, and  
as soon as he approached the animals  
opened a furious bombardment of  
stones upon him and his dog, by which  
the latter was instantly killed. Mr.  
Skelton escaped only with difficulty.

## DOGS TRAINED TO LEAD THE BLIND.

Among the many careers that a dog  
has to work for his living may  
follow is that of leading the blind.

Of course, the work is one that re-  
quires some training, and there are,  
in fact, a number of what may be called  
preparatory schools for this sort of  
business.

The most reliable guides are the pro-  
duct of the instruction of a man whose  
remains are in a little village in Eng-  
land.

As the dog which is destined to act  
in the place of a pair of eyes has no  
easy task before it, only the most in-  
telligent puppies are chosen to be  
trained for the purpose.

Having been selected, the little ani-  
mal whose life-work it will be to lead  
the blind, the breeder leaves it with  
its mother until it is at least some four  
months old. Its playful babbling at  
an end, the puppy begins to go to  
school, taking, as a first step, lessons  
in the art of walking in a straight  
line and at a steady pace. The school-  
room to begin with is the kennel yard,  
later it is a country lane, by-and-by  
the village street.

It takes time for a lively young ani-  
mal to learn that sudden dashes here  
and there must not be indulged in  
while some one has hold of a chain at-  
tached to its collar. But after about  
two months' constant daily practice  
the lesson is driven home.

By making excursions in all direc-  
tions, leaving the dog to do all the  
picking home, the blind expert tests  
and develops its sense of locality. It  
furthermore accustoms it to traffic,  
and by kindly insistence impresses on  
it the necessity for not only withdrav-  
ing itself from danger but its charge as  
well.

After four to five months' training  
the dog is ready to lead the blind. It  
is then perhaps some nine months old,  
and is kept in constant practice until  
a purchaser is found. The breeder  
who has had the dog trained does not  
advertise, but he is known to the offi-  
cials of the various charitable organi-  
zations which assist the blind. When  
a blind man is anxious to get about  
and has no child who can lead him, a  
dog is ordered from the breeder, who  
receives between \$10 and \$15 for each  
animal supplied.

Then a clever little doggie makes a  
long journey by rail, and after it has

got to know its new master, settles  
down without complaint to a life of  
quiet, faithful self-sacrifice.

## THE STORY OF THE FLAMINGO.

There was once a beautiful prin-  
cess, with long, silky, black hair,  
cheeks like wild roses and teeth like  
pearls. The little princess loved the  
red of the sunset and the fire and the  
black of the midnight and the shining  
coat, so she never would wear anything  
but red and black.

Princess Flama was an orphan and  
her guardian, Uncle Prince Phyre, was  
so jealous of the little maid who would  
take the kingdom into her possession  
when she became of age, that he tried  
in many ways to get rid of her. Not  
that he wanted to kill her. Oh, dear,  
no! He did not want to do that, be-  
cause she had other uncles who wanted  
his power and would have been glad  
of any excuse to put him in  
prison. So he contented himself with  
looking for a husband who would take  
her so far away that she would never  
come back to her own kingdom.

He first proposed to marry her to  
the lord of the Seven Isles, on the  
other side of the great lake, but Flama  
dreamed of him one night, and saw  
that he was old and fat and had seven  
eyes. The eyes were convenient, be-  
cause they enabled him to see his  
seven isles at the same time, for one  
beveled to each, but oh, dear, they did  
make him look so horrible! There  
were two in the forehead and two be-  
low the forehead, and one in each  
cheek and one in the chin. It really  
was frightful, you know, and no prin-  
cess of any taste could be expected to  
marry him.

When Flama declared that she never,  
never would marry the lord of the  
Seven Isles Phyre was exceedingly  
angry, but though he would look for  
some one else, this time he selected  
the King of Frostoria, which was so  
high among the mountains that the  
road to it was so deeply covered with  
snow that it could be crossed only  
twice in the year. This would have  
served Prince Phyre, but Flama dream-  
ed that everybody in Frostoria had  
frozen feet, and that the King's head  
was made of ice. So she cried and  
said that she never, never would go to  
Frostoria, to get her death of cold, and  
she would go to her uncle Sparcle if  
Phyre tried to make her. That fright-  
ened Phyre, so with a growl he said,  
she should have her way.

Soon after this Prince Phyre was  
walking one day in the forest, think-  
ing and thinking how he could force  
his ward to marry the Prince of Som-  
nolia, where everybody slept twenty  
hours a day. "For then," he thought,  
"they will not have any time to bother  
me!" But he knew that the dream  
angel of the Princess would tell her  
the Somnolians had eyes all over  
their bodies and were unutterably hid-  
eous. Of course, they had to have  
many eyes or they could not have slept  
so much, but that did not make them  
any more attractive.

While Prince Phyre was walking  
and thinking he heard the voice of the  
Princess, and stopped to listen. Then  
he approached cautiously through the  
trees, and saw a handsome young man  
whom he knew to be King of Bononia,  
the very next kingdom to Flama's.  
Phyre was in a rage, because he  
knew that if his ward married Prince  
Bononia she would be able to help  
over both kingdoms without the least  
inconvenience, and his own rule would  
be ended.

"I would give my head if I could  
turn you into a dog of wood, young  
Prince!" Phyre said to himself, shaking  
his fist at the two as he stood hid-  
den among the trees. At that moment  
a wicked fairy stood before him and  
said: "Take this wand. Whatever  
you touch with it will turn into any-  
thing you wish. You have only to say  
'Be a tree' if you want that to hap-  
pen."

Phyre seized the wand and stole  
through the trees, hardly listening as  
the fairy called: "But, remember, you  
must give me your head, as you  
promised, if you use it." When he  
was near Prince Bononia he heard him  
say: "And I will marry you to-  
morrow and drive you crazy and out-  
cast of the realm." And Flama replied:  
"And we shall live happily ever af-  
ter."

At that moment Prince Phyre thrust  
the fairy's wand through the branches  
and said savagely as he touched the  
Prince: "Be a tree," and poor Bononia  
stood rooted to the ground and limbs  
and leaves began to sprout all over  
him, and in a moment he was just as  
one of the trees of the forest, with  
only his sighing left to remind the  
Princess of his humanity. She flung  
herself weeping at his feet, but her  
uncle said: "If you will not marry the  
King I have chosen for you I will do  
the same to you," and then she sprang  
up and defied him. Too angry to re-  
strain himself, he struck her with the  
wand, saying, "Become a bird!" and  
of the next day she was changed to a  
sparrow, and all that was not her but  
her were the little black sparrow she  
wore. And because the Princess was  
so young that her dress was short and  
cut low in the neck it left her silk  
stockings and shoes all uncovered,  
which is why the flamingo has such a  
long neck and legs.

At this moment the fairy appeared  
and had the wand in her hand in a  
twinkling. "Now give me your head!"  
she demanded. "Nonsense," said  
Phyre rudely. "It would be of no use  
to you."

It is of no use to the rest of the  
world," she retorted. Then she struck  
him with her magic wand and said: "Be  
a worm, which has no head and any  
use for one." And instantly Prince  
Phyre sank to the ground and became a  
worm. —New York Tribune.

## To Regulate a Cock's Crow.

A Brockton, (Mass.) man has patent-  
ed a device to keep roosters from  
crowing during the night or early  
morning. An arrangement is fastened  
to the rooster's bill at night by a  
clasp, which does not interfere in  
any way with the bird's breathing.  
When he attempts to crow, however,  
his clasp will not come forth  
until his owner chooses to remove the  
clasp. The inventor believes that,  
after a time, the rooster that wears  
the anti-crower will cease wanting to  
crow even when the device is not at-  
tached to his bill, in which event a  
further hope is entertained that a race  
of non-crowing fowls may be raised. —  
Philadelphia Record.

## Worshipping Fishes.

The mummified fishes of Egypt have  
recently engaged the attention of  
French archaeologists. They are now  
known to belong to the giant perches,  
one of which, Lates niloticus, was wor-  
shipped in many cities, notably at  
Esner, which took from the cult its  
alternative name of Latopolis. Fur-  
ther research has established the fact  
that these embalmed fishes, whether  
interred alone or in some human  
necropolis, must have been imbedded  
in a shell of clay incorporated with  
alkaline salts, particularly common  
sodium chloride.

In 1831 the paupers of the United  
Kingdom numbered ninety-six in every  
1,000, in ten years the number dropped  
to seventy-five per 1,000.

## BLINDNESS NOT SO BAD.

AFFLICTED ONES GET A LOT OF  
PLEASURE OUT OF LIFE.

The Law of Compensation is a Great  
and Consoling Factor—One of the  
Most Remarkable Cases in the His-  
tory of the Oculist's Profession.

"Blindness is not such a bad thing  
when a fellow gets used to it," said a  
New Orleans oculist, "and after all,  
in cases where a man is born blind  
there are certain compensating ef-  
fects which seem to offset, to some  
extent at least, the affliction of living  
in utter darkness. Sam Jones is the  
author of a rather homely story to the  
effect that a man who lost his right  
foot in an accident consoled him-  
self with the reflection that it was  
the foot that had the corn on it. The  
law of compensation is a great and  
consoling factor in life, and Emerson's  
splendid tribute to the principle did  
not reach too high. But speaking of  
blindness, I recall a rather remarkable  
case which came under the observation  
of a celebrated Tennessee oculist, Dr.  
J. L. Minor, now living in Memphis. It  
was the case of a Mississippian. He  
was born blind, and was 40 years old  
when the attention of the specialist  
was first called to his case. He had  
cataracts on his eyes and had never  
seen the light of day, and in fact, had  
lived in utter darkness during the forty  
years of his life. The specialist found  
the case of such absorbing interest that  
he made a close study of it, and re-  
ported it to the national association,  
of which he was a member, as one of  
the most remarkable cases in the his-  
tory of the profession. The remark-  
able features of the case were found  
in the case with which the blind man  
had moved about in the world, in his  
ability to reason accurately about dis-  
tances and directions, and in the fact  
that he had been able to make a living  
for himself and family, and had ac-  
quired a small competence. He was a far-  
mer. He had bought a pair of oxen for  
his farm. He was able to do any kind  
of agricultural work, except to use the  
hoe and plow cotton in the earlier  
stages of its growth. He was able to  
leave his home without a guide and  
to go to the home of his neighbor on  
a social or business mission, and he  
often called his dogs around him at  
night with the hunter's horn, and  
would plunge into the very heart of  
the forest on a moon hunt or a fox  
chase, and he never experienced any  
trouble in getting back home, either.

While he could not tell where the moss  
was on the tree, he knew intuitively  
north from south, and always got home  
even when he would make the trip by  
himself. The fact is that he experi-  
enced absolutely no trouble in ordi-  
nary affairs of life, and was looked up  
by his neighbors and friends as a  
good and useful member of society in  
every respect. He had wooed, won and  
wedded a young Mississippian girl, and  
had reared an interesting family of  
children.

"But the most interesting part of  
the story," the narrator continued,  
"from the way I look at the case, was  
in the experiments made by Dr. Minor  
after the blind man came under his  
observation. These experiments had  
particular reference to the man's  
method of reasoning. He concluded  
that he would have his eyes operated  
on, and he sought the specialist for  
that purpose. Just before going to  
the operating room he weakened. 'I  
believe I'd rather not see anything,'  
he said appealingly to the specialist,  
and when pressed for the reason he  
explained that he was married, that  
he loved his wife and believed she was  
the prettiest and sweetest thing in the  
world, and that he had drawn a men-  
tal picture of her, and he was fearful  
that really seeing her might in some  
way mar the picture. At any rate the  
specialist persuaded him to undergo  
the operation. The sudden change  
which followed was marvellous. Square  
blocks, things in circular form, glass  
tumblers and things of that sort were  
set up before him after the operation.  
When the specialist would ask him to  
name the shape of a certain article he  
would reach for it from force of habit,  
but, of course, the physician would not  
let him touch it. He was able, after  
some hesitation, to tell the shape and  
names of things which he had only  
known through the sense of touch.  
Even the more pronounced colors,  
which he had been able to distinguish  
through the sense of touch, he was  
able to name when his eyes fell on  
them for the first time. The cot in  
the hospital, upon which he had lain  
and which he found without difficulty  
in a room containing a hundred or  
more before the operation, he was able  
to find after the specialist had remov-  
ed the cataracts from his eyes. The  
only thing he failed to recognize was  
a puddle dog which was covered with  
long, white hair, and with evident curi-  
osity he asked his benefactor what  
kind of an animal it was. He had been  
used to hounds, and a dog which did  
not have long ears, short hair and long  
limbs was something he had never  
known while he was seeing things with  
his hand. He was cured, and returned  
to his family in Mississippi. He wrote  
to the specialist as soon as he reached  
home. He recalled the conversation  
he had with the doctor respecting his  
wife just before he went to the oper-  
ating table. He said he knew the  
physician was anxious to know what  
he thought of his wife since he could  
see her as she really was, and he ad-  
vised that she was really prettier than  
he had ever thought she was in the  
days of his blindness, and the vision  
had amply repaid him for all the pain  
and expense to which he had been put  
while under the specialist's treatment.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

EVERYDAY BULGARIA.

Brought Near to America by Miss  
Stone's Capture.

Bulgaria is about as big as Pennsylv-  
ania, has a similar shape, and re-  
minds one very much of that State, be-  
cause of the resemblance in topog-  
raphy and other physical features. The  
forests and the rivers, watering rich  
valleys, the mountain ranges, the rocky  
ledges and the landscape generally is  
very much like the Quaker State. The  
population is about 30 per cent. less.

The Danube River forms the north-  
ern boundary of Bulgaria, and much of  
the produce of the State goes out, and  
much of its imported merchandise  
comes in upon enormous barges towed  
in strings from Budapest and from  
Vienna. Austria monopolizes the trade  
in manufactured merchandise.

During the summer seasons the pas-  
senger steamers on the Danube offer a  
very pleasant voyage through Hun-  
gary, Servia, Bulgaria and Roumania  
to the Black Sea, but at this season of  
the year the water is low, fogs are  
frequent and the air is too cool to sit  
on the deck, hence a trip by train is  
more agreeable. You can go from Vi-  
enna to Sofia by rail in twenty-four  
hours in comfortable sleeping cars  
and good dinings cars, in which table  
d'hotel meals are served at city prices,  
but the fares are very high.

The Orient Express, which is the  
great railway train of Europe, and runs  
from Calais and Ostend through Ger-  
many and France to Constantinople  
three times a week, is a pretensions  
humber when judged by American  
standards. The distance between Vi-  
enna and Sofia is about the same as  
between Philadelphia and Pittsburg,  
but it takes twice as long to make the  
journey, and the fare is about four  
times as much. The extra fare, or sup-  
plement, as they call it, demanded for  
the privilege of riding upon this fa-  
mous train is forty-four francs between  
those two cities, or \$8.40, which is  
about full fare between Philadelphia  
and Pittsburg, and instead of getting  
a wide berth in a Pullman sleeper for  
\$2, you have to pay \$3.80 for a night's  
lodging in a stuffy little closet. The  
beds are comfortable, but the space is  
so narrow that it is scarcely safe to  
roll over, and the only way to venti-  
late the compartment is to open a win-  
dow directly over your head.

The ordinary trains are only two  
hours slower than the Orient Express,  
they are equally well equipped, run  
every day and the charge is only  
about one-half as much. —Chicago Rec-  
ord-Herald.

A Homily on Dress.

The Lancet has a little homily on  
the dress of the profession. Here is  
an extract: "It is right that a medi-  
cal man should always be careful and  
quiet in the manner of his dress. He  
must not allow flashiness to play a  
part in his costume, and our younger  
readers will do well to remember that  
though a freemason is theirs now which  
was denied to their fathers, still it  
behoves them to see that they dress  
strictly as gentlemen should. Bet-  
ter the inconvenient staid limitations  
of a black frock coat than that a suit  
only fitted for the race course should  
be worn at the bedside.

Chicago is to have a department  
store that will remain open day and  
night.

## WHEN DOBBIN DIES.

What is Done With New York's De-  
funct Cab Horses.

The death rate among metropolitan  
horses for the present month is not  
nearly so high as it was during the  
months of July and August. Some  
forty or fifty is a conservative estimate  
of the number that leave the offal dock  
in North River daily on their last jour-  
ney to Barren Island. During the hot  
summer months and in the depth of  
the winter season, when horses suffer  
greatly from heat and cold respective-  
ly the death rate is much higher or  
almost double. In 1896 during a hot  
spell upward of 1,600 dead horses were  
handled by the authorities in four and  
a half days.

The number of horses moving  
through the streets of the metropolis  
has been estimated at 90,000. While  
horses are not used so much as in  
former years because of the intro-  
duction of other modes of power, the  
number in this city has not decreased.  
This is owing to the rapid growth of  
the city. But it is quite likely that  
the advance of the practical automo-  
bile marks the decay of the usefulness  
of the horse, and in coming years there  
will be a marked decrease in the num-  
ber driven.